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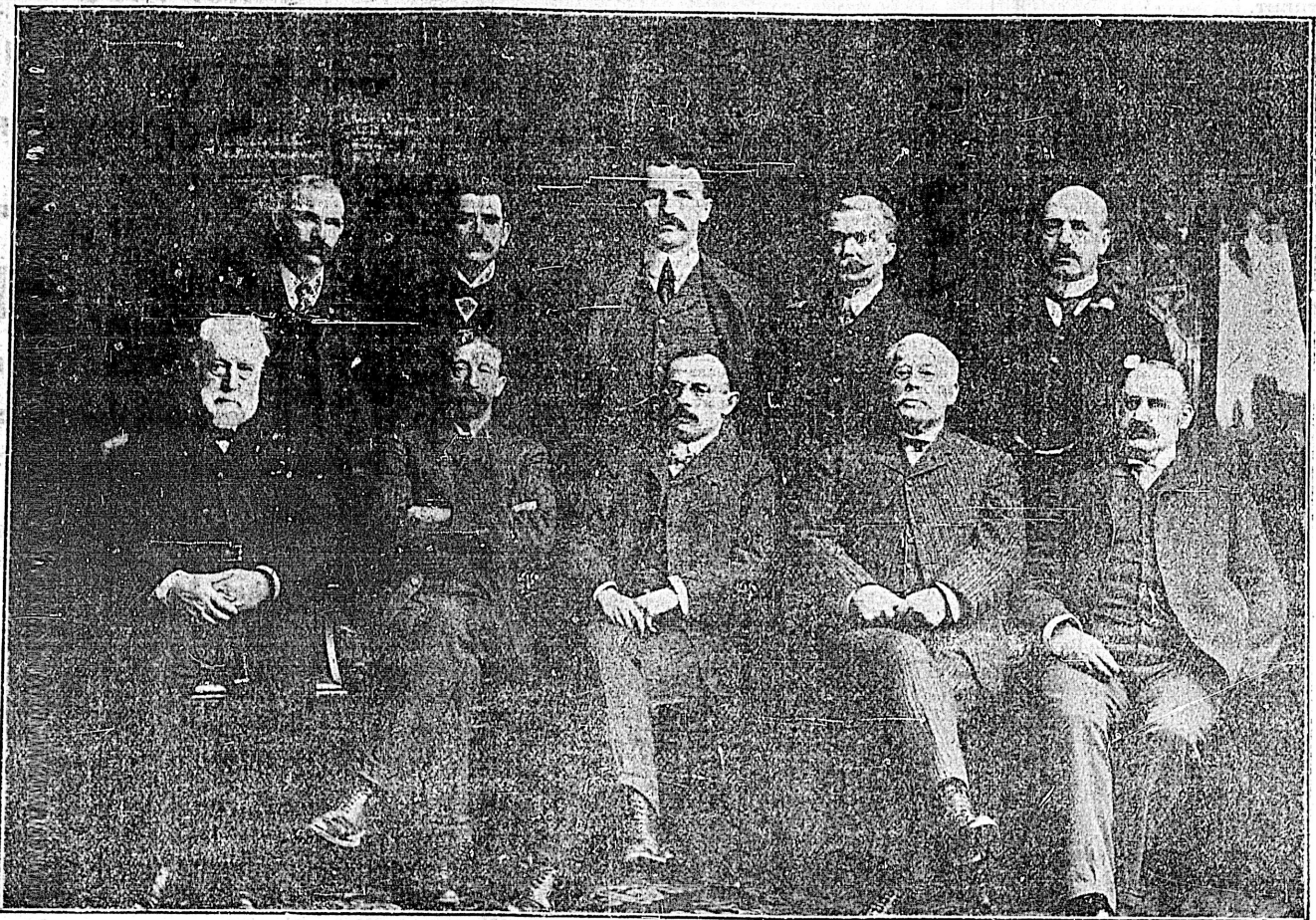
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VOL. XCIII. NO. 18.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1905.

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

MAYOR BARNARD AND ALDERMANIC BOARD, 1904.



Standing (Left to Right)—Ald. Stewart, Ald. Elford, Ald. Grahame, Ald. Beckwith, Ald. Oddy.
Sitting (Left to Right)—Ald. Kinsman, Ald. Vincent, the Mayor, Ald. Goodacre, Ald. Fell.

Photo by Savannah

Canners to Act at Once

Memorial to Be Forwarded to Ottawa Urging Arrangement of Close Season.

Proposed That for Two Years All Fishing Operations Be Suspended.

Merchants of Vancouver Meet and Informally Discuss the Assessment Act.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 31.—From absolutely reliable authority, the Colonist correspondent learned this morning that next week a memorial will go forward to Ottawa, signed by the operators of every one of the forty-three canneries, praying that the Fraser river be closed to the salmon industry during the seasons 1906 and 1908, known as the off years.

This informant stated that the fishermen in most cases were quite in accord with the canners that the drastic methods proposed should be adopted.

The informant further stated the only solution of the difficulty was the closing of the river by the government and the government's action depended almost entirely on the attitude of the fishermen, as the canners had all agreed to the proposal.

This is likely to be done, as harmony now exists between the canners and the fishermen.

A new born infant was found on the sidewalk on Hastings street last evening between Carrall and Abbott streets.

The citizen who found it said it was void of life. It was placed in charge of the police for investigation.

A number of merchants and wholesalers met in the Board of Trade rooms last night and informally discussed the Assessment Act. No resolutions were passed or decisions arrived at.

The special committee appointed for the purpose are engaged in preparing their case for the commission. The Board of Trade has been adjourned to give an opportunity to all specially appointed committees recently assigned duties to report.

PROSPEROUS COLONY.
Newfoundland Government Records the Largest Revenue in Its History.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 31.—The revenue of the colony for the half year ending today is the largest ever recorded, being \$1,122,000, or \$25,000 more than for the same period last year, and despite a reduction in duties estimated at nearly \$100,000. During the past four years the annual revenue of the colony has grown from \$2,000,000 to \$2,100,000, although duties aggregating over \$300,000 have been removed annually from the necessities of life.

FIRE WASTE DURING 1904
Statistics Showing Big Losses During Period Just Brought to Close.

New York, Dec. 31.—From statistics it appears that about \$200,000,000 worth of property in the United States was destroyed by fire in 1904, making the largest annual ash heap in the history of the country. While the Baltimore fire of last January was to be compared with the great Chicago fire of 1871, the record of 1904 without that conflagration would have been the most disastrous of all recent years except 1900, and would have nearly equalled that year's fire. As fire derelictors usually include Canada in their estimates of fire waste, the total which the insurance companies will reach in estimating the fire waste will be considerably larger.

The fire at Rochester, N. Y., involved a loss of \$2,200,000, insurance \$1,600,000. The March losses were normal. In April occurred the Toronto fire. The total fire waste for the first six months was \$171,000,000 or less than the place of the full year's record in 1900. The record of the second six months of the year was nearly \$100,000,000 less. It was larger than the last half of a year generally.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.
Erie, Pa., Dec. 31.—A doublehand car on which twenty-four men were returning from work at the Pittsburgh dock, two miles west of this city, tonight, was struck by a Lake Shore & Michigan railway switching engine about a mile east of the docks, and the men were hurled in all directions. Two are dead; two probably fatally and several severely injured.

ON 'CHANGE.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31.—A vaudeville performance was held today at the Board of Trade building, the place of the customary throwing of bags of flour and grain to celebrate the close of the year. The stage was fitted up in the "ball room" and professional talent engaged for the occasion. All money collected from the performance will be given to charity.

NORTH SEA AFFAIR.
St. Petersburg, Dec. 31.—It is understood that Vice Admiral Nakhodkin will leave here next Wednesday for Paris, where he will replace Admiral Kazanoff as Russia's representative on the international commission of enquiry into the North Sea incident.

ENGLISH OAK WARE

BUTTER DISHES BISCUIT JARS
\$2.75, \$3.50, \$5.50 each \$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$6.00

Salad Bowls With Servers
\$7.50, \$12.00 and \$15.00 each.

TRAYS, DINNER GONGS, LIQUOR SETS, ETC., ETC.
Useful articles for every home. They will last a lifetime, as the oak is thoroughly seasoned and mounted in best silver plate on solid nickel. Each dish has a removable porcelain lining.

Challoner & Mitchell

Wishing You All A Prosperous
And Happy
NEW YEAR

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.,
The Independent Cash Grocers

Contractors Supplies
.....AND.....

General Hardware
The Hickman Tye Hardware Co.
LIMITED
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.
P. O. Drawer 613. Telephone 59.

Wall Paper Sale

Largest Stock
AND
Lowest Prices
IN
British Columbia
The Melrose Co., Ltd., 78 Fort Street.
40 Fort Street.

GALEDONIAN

Distillers Company, Ltd. R. P. Rithet & Co., Agents.

20,000 ROLLS
NEW NEAT WALL PAPERS
CHEAP

ENGRAINS, FROM 10c. per Single Roll
OTHER PAPERS, FROM 3c. per Single Roll

Mellor Bros. Ltd.
70 FORT STREET. PHONE 812

WATSON'S AN INSPIRING
DUNDEE
A WHIFF OF HEATHER. WHISKY.

HUDSON'S BAY CO., Sole Agents for B. C.

B. & K. CHICK FOOD
Try a sack of the old reliable B. & K. Chick Food. The best food for chickens on the market. "Just as good."
THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED
125 GOVERNMENT STREET.

High Tides On The Delta

Bursting of Dykes Does Great
Damage Along Banks
of Fraser.

Watchmen Continually on Guard
at Canneries Near
Stevenson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 31.—The severe winds and high tides are still doing their worst on the Delta. In addition to the breaking of the Westham Island dyke the other night, word reached here at a late hour last night that the tides at Stevenson were so high that the water came over the dyke there. The dyke broke in several places, but a large number of watchmen were on the look-out, and as soon as a break threatened the workmen took steps to erect a coffer dam around it. In this manner serious damage to the farm lands, etc., was averted. The water subsided at low tide and the farmers on Westham Island took steps today to rebuild the damaged portion of their dyke while the tide was low, and consequently they are again protected. A telephone message from Stevenson this afternoon says that watchmen are continually on guard at the canneries there as the waves threaten to do considerable damage. Last night some of the residents there were so afraid of floods that they made arrangements for the removal of their household effects to safer places, but today their fears have subsided.

The provincial police have arrested at Huntingdon two dyke breakers who were thought to have been Joe King, alias Clarke, the notorious bandit and escaped convict. It is thought that these two were the men who dashed across the Westminister bridge early yesterday morning, and the police at Huntingdon being notified, their arrival was awaited and the arrest made. The men were brought to this city tonight. Unfortunately, it was not the notorious Clarke who was the leader, but a man who gives the name of Brown. He is charged with the theft of a horse from a farmer near Vancouver. A boy named Smith is held as an accomplice.

The customs report for 1904, announced tonight, shows exports from New Westminster port of \$2,913,000, and imports of \$530,000. The total revenue collected was \$162,000. Vital statistics show an increase of births of eight and deaths seven, over last year; decrease of marriages, three.

DR. CHADWICK.

New York, Dec. 31.—Dr. Leroy Chadwick and Sheriff Barry of Cleveland left Jersey City for Cleveland on the 5:15 p. m. train on the Pennsylvania railway today.

AN UNPLEASANT RECORD.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 31.—During the year 1904 there were thirteen trains held up in the United States and four stage robberies, in which three passengers were killed, two wounded and one robber killed. During the past fifteen years there have been 254 hold-ups, in which 103 persons were killed and 112 wounded.

Saint Alice
Natural
Mineral
Water

INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 31.—United States Senator Mitchell and Congressman Binger Hermann were indicted today for conspiracy to defraud the United States government of public lands.

TREASURY RETURNS

For the U. K., Issued Last Night, Show Some Interesting Figures.

London, Dec. 31.—The treasury returns for the United Kingdom, issued tonight, show the three quarters ending today a total revenue of \$481,248,320—a net decrease of \$8,541,265 compared with the same period of 1903. Of this total \$447,068,535 is paid into the exchequer. The net decrease is \$8,218,356 compared with 1903.

PACIFIC FISHERIES CO.

Lowes of Chicago and Baldwin of Portland President and Treasurer.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 30.—A certificate of incorporation has been filed here by the Pacific American Fisheries Co., with a capital of \$1,500,000. The president is C. N. D. Lowes, of Chicago, and the treasurer, M. W. Baldwin, of Portland. The directors include these two with J. R. Griffin, J. J. Herman, H. E. Watson and A. S. Conant.

ABOUT RUSSIA'S
WAR FINANCES

Statement Furnished Associated
Press From High Sources
Yesterday.

Paris, Dec. 31.—In connection with the approaching Russian war loans in Paris and Berlin, the following interesting statement of the Russian war finances was furnished to the Associated Press today from the highest Russian sources: "The expenses of the war up to November 23rd amounted to \$248,000,000, of which \$163,500,000 was for the army, \$10,000,000 for the navy and \$65,500,000 for various military requirements, making about \$22,500,000 each month.

The outstanding creditors up to the present time were \$120,000,000, of which \$32,000,000 was for the army, \$31,000,000 for the navy, and \$12,000,000 for miscellaneous expenses. That makes the total war expenditures for the year \$104,000,000, and that there is a stock of old ammunition to \$20,000,000 to secure the note circulation. This statement adds: "A special investigation of Russian war finances by students of finance as M. Leroy Beaupre, a member of the Institute, M. Georges Levy, president of the School of Political Science, and other equally eminent, has shown all together favorable results. Similar results were reached by Prof. Heffrich, of the University of Berlin, who has the best comparative study of the finances of Russia and Japan, and whose conclusions are to the advantage of Russia."

"The statement reviews the fluctuations of Russian bonds during the war period, showing their general stability and that practically they have suffered no depression since the peace period sets forth the details of the last loan, and adds: 'It is quite possible that Russia will resort to another loan in 1905 for an equal amount. It will be placed in Berlin during the first quarter, and the balance at Paris.'"

RESPECTING PASSPORTS.

Victory Crowning Efforts of United States to Secure Its Rights.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 31.—It is now apparently certain that victory will crown the efforts of the United States to secure recognition of American passports without distinction of religion. The passport commission, which has been considering the whole subject of Jewish passports, has decided to recommend placing all foreign passports on an equality, so that the Russian consular abroad will only require advice where special reasons like a degree of banishment, exists for excluding the applicant from Russia. The commission will also recommend that Jews be allowed complete freedom in traveling in other parts of Russia.

In considering the question of passports of foreign Jews, the commission had before it Secretary Hay's note, the arguments contained therein, and the counter factor in its decision.

PACKING PLANT LOSS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Fire in the plant of the Jacob Doid Packing Co. at East Buffalo tonight caused damage estimated at \$75,000. The killing pit and rendering rooms contained large cauldrons of lard which were destroyed.

AMERICAN SPRINTERS.

Plymouth, Dec. 31.—Arthur G. Duffy, the American sprinter, arrived here today just in time to catch the steamer Orizaba, on which, in company with Alfred Shrubb, the English runner of South London Harrows, he will go to Australia, where they will participate in the principal sports of the season. Duffy's race will take place at Melbourne February 21st.

LESE MAJESTE.

Munich, Dec. 31.—A newspaper here says that the Saxon judiciary authorities have instituted proceedings against Simplicianus, a Munich comic weekly, for alleged lese majeste committed against the King of Saxony in the printing of a cartoon of Countess Montignone (formerly Crown Princess Louise of Saxony). The cartoon shows the countess standing in the snow outside the Dresden palace, and the Christmas tree lights burning within. It is entitled "Anxious Hours of a High Lady."

RECORD MADE BY
ROSSLAND MINES

A Good Showing Made by the
Premier Camp in the
Kootenays.

Rossland, Dec. 31.—The record made by the Rossland mines during the past year was a very good one, the total output being 342,321 tons, of a value of \$4,100,012.50, which is considered to be an excellent showing.

The total tonnage for the camp for eleven years since ore was first produced, is 2,020,193 tons, of a total value of \$30,210,551. Appended is the tonnage of ore shipped from the several mines for the week, and the total for the year: Le Roi, 2,490; Centre Star, 1,560; War Eagle, 1,050; Le Roi No. 2, 550; Spitzee, 130; Jumbo, 216; White Bear, 30. Total for week, 6,020; for the year, 342,321 tons.

THE POPE SPEAKS.

Paris, Dec. 31.—Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, has given out a letter from Pope Pius X. in which the pontiff says: "Neither will the bitterness of office be able to turn us from love of our nation, nor will the progress of office ever make us despair of a return to better conditions."

COMPLETE ANARCHY
IN TANGIER DISTRICT

Reports From Various Points
Agree as to Dangerous Con-
ditions in Morocco

Tangier, Morocco, Dec. 31.—Complete anarchy reigns in the Tangier district and the country generally. This is conclusively shown by the reports from different points during the last week. The British consul has requested that all British subjects living in the outskirts of Tangier move into the town, as the government was unable to be responsible for the safety of life or property. A number of outrages have occurred within a two mile radius of Tangier. A house belonging to the late President John Drummond Hay (who was British minister to Morocco) has been completely looted, notwithstanding the presence of a guard. The family was absent and mountaineers entered Tangier heavily armed in defiance of the governor's order that no arms were to be carried in the town. The Moorish government admits its inability to control the situation and the British and other foreign residents freely express their opinion that France should take immediate action to secure a satisfactory solution of the difficulty or that some other government should undertake the task. The state of Tangier is paralyzed.

Great Storms In Europe

Gales Prevailing In Germany
During Last Twenty-Four
Hours.

Towns Partly Flooded and a
General Suspension of
Business Occurs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Hurricane-like storms have been prevailing in the greater part of Germany during the last twenty-four hours, accompanied by rain and snow. The storm is worst over the Baltic coast, where northwest and northeast winds drive the water into all of the harbors. Kiel, Eckernforde, Flensburg, Lubeck, Hadersleben, Stralsund, Greifswald and other towns are partly flooded and considerable damage has been done. All railways near the coast have suspended business and some have been ruined by the waves. Railway communication with Danzig is especially cut off and a number of trains are stuck fast in the snow on all lines approaching the city. Thus far the only casualties reported occurred near Pillau, where a schooner, the Swedish mail steamer, which is due at Sassnitz, is behind time. The British steamer Italia went down at Geestemunde, but the crew was saved with lifelines. Another vessel has been sunk at Sassnitz and two others have been wrecked southwest of there. The storm caused a rise in the Elbe of 20 feet and at Cuxhaven danger signals were fired. The wind subsided at 9 o'clock this morning and the water receded. A number of vessels, including the German bark Potosi, were torn from their moorings at Hamburg. Much delay to railway and telegraphic communication is reported throughout the empire and as far south as Munich. People who intended coming to Berlin to attend the New Year celebration have been compelled to postpone the journey. Traffic was paralyzed in Berlin and many trees were uprooted in the parks.

CAMBON HONORED.

Paris, Dec. 31.—President Loubet today received Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to Spain, and formerly ambassador at Washington, and personally presented him with the insignia of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, which is the highest rank in the order.

SIKHS ALL RIGHT.

Bombay, Dec. 31.—A mass meeting of Sikhs at Patiala today adopted a resolution disapproving of the action of any Sikhs who have served the Russian government in Manchuria or elsewhere. The resolution will be widely circulated in the Sikh community. This action is consequent on a report printed in London newspapers that the Sikhs are siding with the Russians in Manchuria.

SUCCEEDS VON KOERBER.

A Change in Austrian Cabinet Which
Was Announced Yesterday.

Vienna, Dec. 31.—Emperor Francis Joseph at noon today gave an audience to former Premier Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn, president of the supreme court of accounts, and in the course of the afternoon a report printed in London newspapers that the Sikhs are siding with the Russians in Manchuria. The emperor retain their portfolios, but Count Blynndthreim is appointed minister of the interior, which portfolio was held jointly with that of premier by Dr. Von Koerber, and Privy Councillor Klein is made chief of the ministry of justice, which post also was held by the retiring premier. The reconstructed cabinet held two short meetings this afternoon. At the first Dr. Koerber bade farewell to his colleagues, and at the second Premier Gautsch von Frankenthurn greeted the ministers and presided over the first deliberations of his cabinet. The selection of Herr Gautsch is thought to indicate a continuance of the policy of Dr. Von Koerber in endeavoring to treat all nationalities impartially as a government of social he is not identified.

Poles Wanted

Tenders are wanted for the delivery of upwards of 250 electric light poles. Tenders can be sent in to the Company's office, 35 Yates street, on or before the 10th January, 1905. Specifications at the office.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

35 YATES STREET.

Japs Capture Another Hill

Besieging Forces at Port Arthur Get Another Important Strategic Point.

Togo Arrives at Tokio and Meets With a Tremendous Reception.

Tokio, Jan. 1.—(7 a. m.)—Sungshu mountain (Canonica hill) was stormed and captured yesterday (Saturday) by the Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur.

Tokio, Dec. 30.—The Emperor has presented Vice Admirals Togo and Kuroki with a number of articles, including watches, formerly worn by himself.

Vice Admiral Togo has declined the reception tendered him by the municipality of Tokio, on the ground that the time is not yet ripe for such function.

Vice Admiral Togo will devote his time in Tokio conferring with Marquis Ito, president of the privy council; Admiral Yamamoto, minister of the navy; Vice Admiral Ijima, assistant chief of general staff; Rear Admiral Saito, vice minister of marine, and other members of the imperial staff, upon the plans for future conduct of naval warfare.

Vice Admiral Togo today attended the funeral of a number of officers and men who were killed at Port Arthur while serving under him. He read an eulogy upon them.

Vice Admiral Togo addressed their spirits in the following words: "As I stand before your spirits, I can hardly express my feelings. Your personalities are fresh in my memory. Your corporeal existence has ceased but your passing from this world has been by virtue of which the enemy's fleet in this world has been completely disabled and our combined fleet holds undisputed command of the seas."

"I trust this will bring peace and rest to your spirits."

"It is my agreeable duty to avail myself of my presence in this city, whether I have been called by our Emperor, to render a report of our successes to the spirits of those who sacrificed their earthly existence in the attainment of this important result as that above rendered."

BANK MANAGER ARRESTED.

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 31.—C. T. Billingsley, president of the Capital National Bank, which failed here last June with nearly a million dollars deposits, was indicted today on seven counts by the federal grand jury. Mr. Billingsley was arrested, gave a bond for \$10,000 and was released.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

New York, Dec. 31.—Frank H. Cooper, formerly vice president of the Steel Company, died today at the home of his son, Wm. H. Cooper, in New Rochelle, Mr. Cooper was 61 years old. He was born in Holland and came to the United States 28 years ago last July. He was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered.

OREGON LAND FRAUDS.

No Surprise at Washington at News of Indictment of Senator.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—The news of the indictment of Senator Mitchell and Representative Herrmann for conspiracy to defraud the government of public lands, had been fully expected for some time by those officially having to do with the case, and it, therefore, came as no surprise. Secretary of Interior Hitchcock consented to make a brief statement about the case. He said: "From information which has come to me from time to time, I am not surprised at the indictments. Of course, while we regret that men occupying such high stations in public life should get within the clutches of the law, nevertheless the interior department and the department of justice had their duty to perform. Those land frauds indictments are the result of two years of most searching investigation and are a part of the unalterable determination of the president and administration to bring to justice all offenders against the laws, be they high or low."

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE

To prove what Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill will do—Your name and address on a post card will bring it—Has cured thousands already.

Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill has ushered in a new era in the treatment and cure of disease. Thousands who had given up hope have been restored to perfect health, and every cure seems to be perfect and permanent. Here is a case of Dyspepsia:

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for many years. I have been treated by local doctors, and have taken nearly all the advertised remedies with only temporary relief, but since using Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill I can eat anything the same as when a boy. My old spirit has returned, so that my old days are buoyant and temper normal. I give all credit to Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill."—M. N. Daffoe, 29 Colborne Street, Toronto.

A month's treatment at your druggist's for 50c. A sample free by addressing The Leonard-Pyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole agents for Canada.

The Day At Ottawa

A Presentation to the Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Date Filed for the Oath to Be Administered to the Members.

OTTAWA, ONT., Dec. 31.—Mr. Smead, deputy minister of the interior, today quit the office which he has held for the past eight years. The staff of the department presented him with a beautiful silver service.

The cabinet today decided that the law should take its course in the case of Thomas Cammarch, of Carleton county, N. B., who is to be hanged at Cammarch on January 12th. Last July he killed his wife's brother and attempted to kill two other persons.

Hon. Mr. Sifton leaves tomorrow for a brief holiday before the session opens. Mrs. J. C. McLagan, Vancouver, who has been spending a month's holiday in the East, leaves for home tomorrow.

Dr. Flint, clerk of the house of Commons, is sending out a letter to newly-elected members notifying them that commissioners appointed to administer the oath to members of the house will be in attendance, according to their duty, in chambers of the house at noon on Wednesday, January 11th.

The commissioners are: Dr. Flint; McCord, law clerk; Colonel Smith, sergeant-at-arms; and Laplante, assistant clerk.

MELROSE COMPANY DINES THE STAFF

Recognition of Fidelity and Ability—Harmonious Relations Exemplified.

On Friday evening Levy's banquet hall, over his historic restaurant, was the scene of a very bright and festive gathering, when the entire staff of the Melrose Company met to enjoy a New Year's dinner. Invitations having been sent out to everyone in the company's employ on Christmas eve. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, the tables, arranged double T fashion to seat the large party, doing credit to Miss Lloyd Gray, who was so generous efforts to please the eye and fully satisfy the inner man with good things were so evident as to call forth praise from all present.

Mr. Newton, the popular manager of the company, was the first speaker, and in well-chosen words explained that the banquet was given to show the company's appreciation of the good work done by each and every one of the employees, and at the same time to celebrate the completion of a very satisfactory year's business.

Mr. Newton, who was so generous in a very large measure to the loyal manner in which all had performed their various duties. The increased volume of business showed conclusively that the public appreciated the excellent work done by the company's skilled workmen. He felt that the company had a better staff of men than any concern in the same business in the country, and to show the confidence that he had in the ability of the men to use their brains, as well as their mechanical skill.

The betterment of the company's interests, he was introducing a new idea whereby the men, by means of an "idea box," have a chance during the year of making suggestions which might prove of benefit to the company and to themselves, and which, if adopted, would bring reward to the authors.

The applause which greeted Mr. Newton's speech proved how very popular he is with the employees of the company, and that the "idea box" opportunity was very acceptable to all present.

Mr. Paul Beyrzan, in a very eloquent and witty speech, replied, voicing the sentiments of the employees of the painting and the fact that the men were not mere machines, but were men and thinkers; this new arrangement was a further evidence of their appreciation of this fact. He concluded with some very witty rhyme, in which he introduced the name of the company and the year.

Mr. Robert Lettice, superintendent of the painting department, also spoke briefly, expressing his pleasure at seeing so many present, and his gratification in the achievement of a successful year for the company, and wished all a happy New Year.

Then followed songs, recitations and short speeches by several of those present, and afterward a flashlight photograph was taken of the brilliant scene.

Mr. Lettice, in a few words, before the company broke up toasts were drunk to the health of Mr. Newton, Mr. Lettice, Miss Host Levy, and the entertainment concluded with three cheers for the Melrose Company, and then, all standing, "God Save the King" was sung.

The Alexandra College of Music and Musical Kindergarten has been removed to 42 Superior street, corner of Bird Cage Walk, where classes will be formed for the physical culture and kindergarten courses by the principal, Mrs. M. D. Harris.

ONE THOUSAND REWARD.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.—A reward of \$1,000 was offered today by the relatives for the finding of Owen Kelly, a prominent man of this city, dead or alive. Mr. Kelly has been missing since October 28th. Little concern was felt at first, his relatives and friends being of the opinion that he was on a business trip, but as he had not returned after two months, however, has caused alarm and it is feared that he may have met with foul play. Mr. Kelly has not been seen since he attended a meeting of the Continental Title and Trust Company, of which he was a director. He was a wholesale grocer.

A BROAD STATEMENT.

This announcement is made without any qualifications. It is the one preparation in the world that guarantees it. Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill will cure any case of Piles. It is in the form of a tablet.

It is the only Pile remedy used internally. It is impossible to cure an established case of Piles with ointments, suppositories, injections, or outward applications.

A guarantee is issued with every package of Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill, which contains a money order for \$1.00, which will be paid to the holder of the package if the pills fail to cure him.

The Wilson-Pyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

NOISY WELCOME TO NEW YEAR

With Blast of Horn and Glad-some Clamor 1904 Passes Into 1905.

The old year drifted out last night with the usual clamor; a crowd lined the main streets and gave it a noisy requiem with blast of horn and crack of firecracker. At midnight the whistles shrieked a noisy farewell, and with bells ringing and whistles sounding horns blowing, and all manner of noise-making instruments making a din instead of the quiet of other midnights, venerable old 1904 passed off to be added to the years that the gods and the historians of that Victoria and his wife and all the little Victorians enjoyed the farewell and welcome—it was a case of "The King is dead; long live the King"—was evident from the merriment that reigned. It was a glad and happy rather than a funeral to the late Mr. 1904.

Of course the small boy was in evidence; likewise his bunch of firecrackers. His elders had their horns and they greeted a welcome to the year, without due regard for the ear drums of unsuspecting passers-by; but it was with the firecracker that the small boy revelled.

Now the police who guard the people of the city, said that firecrackers must not be exploded; there is a law against that. But the police are few and the small boys who would explode firecrackers are many; consequently many a firecracker exploded unseen by the police. There were some of the boys though who fell into the hands of the civic guardians.

One small boy had quite a run for his firecrackers; perhaps he is running yet. At 9:30 p. m. he turned up Broadway street and bumped into a wayward at a 2:40 clip. In his hand he held his cherished firecrackers, also a piece of Chinese incense with which he ignited them. Behind him came the Chief of Police. He was going some too, as George Ade would say. But a stern case is a long one; the boy had the lead and he kept going. Both faded into the night away from the gaze of the bystanders who saw the pursuit and they—like those who wondered whether it was the boy or the "Tiger" in that unsolved mystery of F. R. Stockton's tale—are wondering how the race ended. Was it the small boy or the chief?

Another small boy who fell foul of the constabulary with the forbidden crackers in his hand melted the hard heart of the policeman with his tears. It happened thuswise. The small boy was hungry. He was making the passing lady look at him, and he was making the arm of the firecracker young man, he was making the "yaller" dog travel with a fear in him as the powder-filled bomb burst behind him. And any man who has been a small boy, and most men have, know just how that small boy was enjoying himself.

Suddenly his arm was grasped and he looked up to see glistening buttons and the helmet of the small boy's natural enemy, the policeman. He would have sworn that the policeman was making the "yaller" dog, but his arm was held.

"Here," said the policeman, looking as fierce as a Japanese war-god, "give me those firecrackers."

The boy gave up. But the giving up hurt him. He struggled for a moment with his feelings, then he wept.

The tears did it. The policeman gave him the firecrackers. "I guess you'd better not fire any more of those," said the policeman.

"I meant—not in front of me," said the policeman when he later recounted the incident. "You know," he went on, "I couldn't stand and see the kid cry. So I gave up. You know I was a kid once sure."

And the firecrackers were heard for the rest of the year in noisome jubilee. Among the parades in the merry crowds which thronged the streets, the man who persisted in pushing the horn he started into some warfarer's face was there as usual. One of these men did it to a plain clothes officer. The officer jumped toward him, and his friends warned him to run as "it was a peeler." He ran, but slipped and sprang in the mud. For the first part of the New Year he was busy with a clothes brush.

Of course, the man with the "package" was there, too. You know how it is. He met Jack and just went to have one, you know, just to wish him a Happy New Year. At Billy's place they must a bunch and, of course, everybody wanted to buy. He got a bundle before he left. He hadn't intended to. He did not care whether he had last night, but today he'll wake up and make resolutions. Then he'll break them.

There will be a great amount of peeing done in that pathway to hell this morning.

The police did not molest those who carried "packages" last night. It is an ancient law that "drunks" are kept in the lock-up on Christmas and New Year holidays; none are arrested unless they become too obstreperous. Consequently it was an off night for the patrol wagon.

But weren't there a number who came to tell the policeman of their troubles. It was the same old story that each told between the "bics." "I want to start the New Year right, you know. I'm going to be a good man; I'm going to quit drinking and go to work and save my money to buy a home. I'm going to be good and law-abiding."

The more full of "special" that had been in wood for twenty years' the more resolutions. The greater the jag the greater the contrition, after the merriment stage had passed. And they mingled with the throng, those who were filled, and all were merry.

And that pathway which is paved with good resolutions—miles were laid. But the New Year was really welcomed, even as the old year was given a noisy farewell.

SCANDAL IN OREGON.

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DAVID SPENCER, LTD. JANUARY SALE

SALE Commences TUESDAY This year as well as last we make reductions on all Winter Goods during the month of January instead of waiting till February as in former years. Our customers will appreciate this, as a bargain is doubly a bargain when coming at the right time. The following list will start the sale, and similar bargains will be listed in the daily papers every day during January. In the Dress Goods, Jacket and Men's Clothing Departments, we have never made such sweeping reductions: **SALE Commences TUESDAY**

Men's Clothing

We might well use the word "Sensational" in connection with this Suit Sale for we know what effect it will have on those who read this news. Every Ten Dollar Suit in the Store will be offered during January at \$5.00. Every \$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50 and \$20.00 Suit in the Store will be offered during January at \$8.00.

It's Simply This

We will open up a large Stock of Spring Clothing shortly, and while there is not much difference in Fall and Spring weights, the patterns are different, and we intend in this department—like the Ladies' Jacket Department—to have a brand new stock to show every season. Our Clothing business is growing very rapidly—the result of keeping a very large stock at low prices. Our Clothing customers who are any judge of value know we have been saving you \$2.50 to \$5.00 on every Suit purchased from us at \$10.00 to \$20.00 in the regular way. Now we want to sell every Tweed Suit in the store—we are not particular about the Serge Suits, but they go at the same reductions—and have gone to our very lowest notch in price reductions. In deciding on \$5.00 and \$8.00 as the Clearance Price, the actual loss we would make in doing this was not the only consideration, but how low would we have to make the price to be sure and accomplish our object.

Now for Men's Overcoats

Our Stock of Overcoats (not Rain-coats) sorted into three prices: \$2.50 for \$5.00 and \$7.50 Overcoats, \$5.00 for \$10.00 Overcoats, \$7.50 for \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$17.50 Overcoats.

Boys' 3-Piece Suits in Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds

\$2.75 for \$4.00 and \$4.50 Suits, \$3.75 for \$5.00 and \$6.50 Suits, \$4.75 for \$7.50 Suits. \$2.50 for Tweed Suits, regular value \$2.50 and \$3.00. \$2.50 for Tweed Suits, value to \$4.00. \$3.50 for Tweed Suits, value to \$5.00. Our Annual Sale of Men's Hats at one dollar commences Tuesday, January 3rd. Once a year we freshen up our stock in this way. Regular prices \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

Dress Goods

Sale prices 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00. Regular prices 25c., to \$3.50 per yard, as follows: All Wool Serge, 44 in. wide, Colors—Myrtle, Brown, Pearl, Cadet and Navy. Good value at 25c. For the sale, 15c. yard. 50c. Materials at 25c. In the lot are Pink, Red, Cream and Champagne Lustres, Plain Serges and Fancy Tweed Mixtures. Colors—Grey, Brown and Green. 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 Materials at 35c. yard: Basket and Granite Cloth in Green and Blue; Tweed Mixtures in Fancy Effects with raised spots; colors: Greens, Fawns, Grey, Champagne and Navy; suitable for Shirt Waist Suits and Children's Dresses.

Dress Materials at \$1.00, value \$1.50 to \$3.50; This lot includes all our 54-inch and 56-inch Tweeds and Home Spuns and a line of Cloths and Flannels in pin stripes, also all the \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 Dress Patterns, all at \$1.00 yard. Note—The patterns sold only in the dress lengths.

Black Dress Materials, a great offering at 45c. a yard, value 75c. and \$1.00; Fancy Mohairs, Silk Spot Mohairs, Crepe de Chine, Spot and Stripe Canvas Cloth, Raised Effects in Canvas, Herringbone Fancy Effects, Green and Blue; value 75c. to \$1. for 54c. a yard. Dress Materials at 25c. a yard, were 50c.

About 500 yards of Fancy Voles and neat striped materials. \$1.25 and \$1.50 Materials at 75c. yard; Fancy Etonne in Broken Checks and Stripes, also Fancy Black Goods of Raised Spots, Stripes and Figures. All at 75c. a yard.

JACKETS

All the Jackets in Stock will be offered in this Sale. Women's Jackets, Misses' Jackets, Children's Jackets; 400 Jackets in all.

Women's Jackets

Loose Back Style, Colors—Fawn and Black, Sizes, 32 to 44 (72 in this assortment). Prices, \$12.50 to \$65.00. To be sold as follows: \$12.50 Jackets for \$6.50. \$13.50 and \$14.50 Jackets for \$7.50. \$15.00 Jackets for \$8.50. \$17.50 Jackets for \$10.00. \$20.00 and \$22.50 Jackets for \$12.50. \$25.00 and \$27.50 Jackets for \$15.00. \$30.00 and \$35.00 Jackets for \$20.00. \$40.00 and \$45.00 Jackets for \$25.00. \$50.00 Jackets for \$35.00. \$65.00 and \$75.00 Jackets for \$40.00.

Women's Jackets

Tight Fitting, Colors—Fawns and Blacks; 106 Jackets in this assortment: \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00 Jackets for \$3.75. \$12.50 and \$15.00 Jackets for \$6.50. \$17.50 and \$20.00 Jackets for \$8.50. \$22.50, \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00, and \$45.00 Jackets for \$10.00.

Misses' Loose Fitting Coats

Colors and Black, Sizes, 12 to 18 years. Prices as follows: \$4.50 and \$5.00 Jackets for \$3.50. \$5.50 and \$6.00 Jackets for \$4.50. \$7.00 and \$7.50 Jackets for \$5.50. \$8.50, \$9.00 and \$10.50 Jackets for \$6.50. \$12.50 and \$13.50 Jackets for \$7.50.

Misses' Tight Fitting Coats

Sizes 12 to 18 years. Fawn and Black Coats and Plain Vicunas. Prices as follows: \$7.50 and \$10.00 Jackets for \$3.75. \$10.50, \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00 Jackets for \$6.50.

Children's Coats, Half and Full Lengths

Tweeds, Serges and Coatings, all Loose, Plain and Belted Back. Prices \$2.00 to \$10.00. Half and Three-quarter Lengths. To be sold as follows: 32 Coats; Prices \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50, for \$1.50. 25 Coats; Prices \$3.00 and \$3.50, for \$2.50. 42 Coats; Prices \$4.00 and \$4.50, for \$3.50. 38 Coats; Prices \$5.50 to \$10.00, for \$4.75.

Full Lengths

Prices, \$4.00 to \$15.00, as follows: 15 Coats; Prices \$4.00 and \$5.00, for \$3.50. 15 Coats; Prices \$5.50 and \$6.50, for \$4.50. 25 Coats; Prices \$7.50 and \$8.50, for \$6.00. 21 Coats; Prices \$9.50, \$10.00 and \$10.50, for \$7.50. 12 Coats; Prices \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00, for \$9.00.

WE NEVER OFFERED JACKETS AT SUCH LOW PRICES.

Men's and Women's Shoes

About 1,000 Pairs Go on Sale

Men's Shoes

Men's Box Calf Shoes, Double Sole, Seamed and Nailed; Value \$3.00, for \$1.90. Men's Box Calf Blucher, Medium Weight Sole, Value \$3.50, for \$1.90. Men's Box Calf Blucher, Heavy Single Sole and Medium Double Sole, Value \$3.75 and \$4.00, for \$1.90. Men's \$5.00 and \$6.00 Hunting Shoes, Tan and Black, for \$3.50. Men's Box Calf Shoes, Leather Lined, Value \$4.50, for \$2.90. Men's Box Calf Shoes, Blucher Cut, Kid Lined, Value \$4.50, for \$2.90. Men's Box Calf Shoes, Double Sole with Heavy Drill Lining, Value \$4.50, for \$2.90. Men's Cressett Shoes, Kid, with Double Sole, Value \$5.00, for \$2.90. Men's Kid Opera Slippers, Value \$1.00, for 60c. Men's Plain Pettie Slippers, Value \$1.00, for 75c. Men's Plain Buff Slippers, Value \$1.00, for 75c. Men's Slippers, Opera and Plain Cut, Value \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00, for \$1.00.

Boys' Shoes

Boys' Box Calf Shoes; size 1 to 5, Value \$2.00, for \$1.45. Boys' Grain Shoes, Heavy; size 1 to 5, for \$1.50. Youths' Buff and Grain Shoes; sizes 11 to 13, Value \$1.25, for 75c.

Women's Slippers

Women's Felt Slippers, Cork Sole, Sale price 35c. pair. Women's Felt Slippers, High and Low Cut, Trimmed Fur, Colors—Brown, Green and Black, Values, \$1.25 and \$1.50, for 75c. Women's Felt Slippers, Felt Sole, Colors—Blue and Red, Value \$5c., for 50c.

Misses' Felt Slippers

Misses' and Children's Felt Slippers; High and Low Cut, Regular \$5c. and \$1.00, for 50c.

Women's Shoes

Women's Kid Shoes, with Heavy Soles, Patent and Plain Toe, Value \$2.50, for \$1.75. The Spencer Reliable Shoe for Women, at \$3.00, go on Sale during January at \$2.15.

Fancy French Flannels

1,200 Yards Fancy French Flannel

All the 50c. qualities at 25c. Narrow and Wide Stripes in White and Cream Ground.

Lace and Spot effects in Champagne, Dull Blue, Reseda, Myrtle and White, Red and Black and Grey. Satin Finish Blousing in Cross Bar Stripe Effects, Green, Blue and Red Ground. A Combination Spot—Pink, Green, Blue, Red and Green. Ring Effects—Electric and Red. British Printed Stripes. Large Spots. Black and Blue with White. Red with Black. Blue with Red. Fancy Pin Stripe. Reds, Blues, Blacks and Greens with White Stripe.

Cashmere Delaines

Fancy Set Effects. Red Grounds. Blue Grounds. Brown Grounds. Reseda Grounds. Plain Flannels—Colors, Reds, Blues, Black, Pinks, Champagne, etc.

700 Yards Fancy French Flannels

65c., 75c., \$1 and \$1.25 qualities, for \$50c. White Ground Open Mesh Goods with fancy stripes. Plain Albatross Weaves with Rousan stripe borders. Oriental Spot Designs, Satin Crepelines. Cashmere Weaves in stripes, novelty spot and stripe effect.

Carpets, Curtains Muslins

(Second Floor.) Sample Ends of Carpets—Wool, Brussels and Wiltons. Wool Carpets, 25c. and 35c. piece Brussels Carpets, 75c. piece Wiltons Carpets, \$1.00 piece. Just about half the regular value; 1 1/2 yards in most of the pieces.

Tapestry and Silk Curtains and Portiers

Many only 1, 2 and 3 pairs of a kind. Marked at a greater reduction than the larger quantities. \$2.75 Sale Price, from \$3.75. \$3.50 Sale Price, from \$4.75. \$5.75 Sale Price, from \$9.00. \$6.50 Sale Price, from \$8.75. \$7.50 Sale Price, from \$10.00. \$8.50 Sale Price, from \$12.50. \$9.50 Sale Price, from \$15.00.

Lace Curtains

Spring Cleaning in this Department before the new stock arrives. 65c. Sale Price, from 90c. 90c. Sale Price, from \$1.25. \$1.25 Sale Price, from \$1.75. \$1.75 Sale Price, from \$2.50. \$2.50 Sale Price, from \$3.75.

Applique Curtains

\$3.75 Sale Price, from \$5.00. \$5.75 Sale Price, from \$8.75. \$6.75 Sale Price, from \$9.50.

Battenburg Lace Curtains at a Bargain

\$3.75 Sale Price, from \$7.50. \$5.75 Sale Price, from \$8.75. \$6.75 Sale Price, from \$10.00. \$7.75 Sale Price, from \$12.50. \$9.50 Sale Price, from \$15.00.

Applique Curtains

\$3.75 Sale Price, from \$5.75. \$5.75 Sale Price, from \$7.75. \$6.50 Sale Price, from \$9.50. \$8.75 Sale Price, from \$12.50.

Hosiery and Underwear

Boys' English Worsteds, wide ribbed, extra wide at the knee; 30 dozen; sizes 9 1/2 to 8 1/2. Prices, 35c., 40c. and 50c. 50 Dozen Women's Cashmere Stockings; double heels and soles, value 50c., for 35c. 40 Dozen Women's Plain Cashmere Hosiery; seamless, for 25c.

Women's Ribbed Stockings

15 dozen of the 50c. grade, for 35c. 30 dozen of the 65c. and 75c. grades, for 50c. Women's and Children's Odd Combinations, Values \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50, for \$1.75. Women's White Merino Vests, short sleeves, Value \$1.75, for \$1.00. Women's Merino Drawers, knee length, Values \$1.75 and \$2.00, for \$1.00. Women's Pink and Natural Wool Vests, Values \$1.75, for \$1.00. Women's Natural Wool Night Gowns, Value \$2.25, for \$1.50. Women's Natural Wool Vests, large sizes, \$2.75, for \$1.50. Women's White Merino Vests, unshrinkable, Values \$2.25 and \$2.00, for \$1.50. Women's Natural Wool Vests, small sizes, Value \$1.25, for 50c. Children's Knee-length Drawers, white merino, Value \$1.50, for 50c. At 75c.—Old Makes Women's Pink Vests, ribbed. Children's Combinations. Old Makes in Children's Vests and Drawers, for 25c. Women's Piece Lined Vests, Value 50c., for 35c. Women's Silk and Wool Combinations, at \$7.50, for \$5.00. Women's Natural Wool Combinations, at \$3.75, for \$2.75. Women's Light Weight Combinations, pink, grey and natural, Values \$2.50 and \$3.75, for \$2.75. Women's Natural Wool Combinations, short sleeves, small sizes, Values \$5.00, for \$2.50.

Kid Gloves

500 Pairs to go at \$1.00 pair. Makes which we have decided to clear out. Also some \$1.50 and \$1.75 Gloves in the wash kids. Grey suede Gloves, silk lined; our Duplex, at \$1.50, for \$1.00. Wash Kid Gloves, tan, at \$1.75, for \$1.00. Grey Beaver and Tan Gloves in the French Kid; also Pike Sewn Gloves, all at \$1.00 pair.

Millinery Department Sale

As usual we clear out every Trimmed and Untrimmed Hat in this Department at this sale. All Untrimmed Hats up to \$5.00, for 50c. Trimmed Hats, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$5.00, were double to five times as much. All Children's Sailors, 50c. All Children's Trimmed Hats, \$1.00. Tams, 50c., were \$1.75, and \$1.00. Babies' Bonnets, 25c.

LACES

SOME VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS. 500 yards All-over Laces, Values from 90c. to \$1.75, for 50c. yard. Net All-overs in cream, white and ecrú, black, cream and white All-over Laces in Guipure.

Combination Colored Guipure All-overs. 100 Yards All-over Laces, Values \$1.75 to \$3.50, for \$1.00 yard. Nets and Guipures (cream, white, black and ecrú) Laces and Insertions at 5c. yard, as follows:

LACES AND INSERTIONS AT 5c. A YARD.

White, Cream and Ecrú Guipure, Values, 15c. and 25c. Black and Silk Insertions, Values 15c. and 20c. Black Guipure Laces, Values, 25c. Cream and Paris Medallion Insertions, Values, 15c. and 25c.

LACES AND INSERTIONS AT 10c. A YARD.

Val Insertions, Value, 50c. yard. Chantilly Laces, Values, 25c., 35c. and 50c. Guipure Insertions in white, black and cream, Values, 25c. and 35c.

LACES AND INSERTIONS AT 25c. Guipure Laces and Insertions, Medallion Effects, Braid Effects in black Oriental Laces and Insertions, Values from 50c. to \$1.50.

LACES AND INSERTIONS AT 50c. Silk Guipure Insertions, Spangled Net Insertions, Battenburg Insertions, Values from \$1.00 to \$3.00 yard.

One Thousand Yards of Muslin

41 inches wide, go on sale Tuesday at Ten Cents a Yard

(Second Floor.) Suitable for Curtains, Drapes, Screens, etc.

Five Hundred Yards of Allover Laces

Will go on sale Tuesday at 50c. a yard, Value \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Three Hundred Ladies' Waists

Alpaca, Voile and Canvas Materials, go on sale Tuesday at \$1.50

Gibson Matted Pictures

This Sale Fifteen Cents Each.

Cushion Covers

Taps and backs for Working, 50c. and 75c. qualities for 35c. Embroidered Linen Cushion Covers, complete, 12 at \$3.50, for \$1.50.

Canvas Laundry Bags

Values, 75c. and \$1.00, for 45c.

Three Hundred Framed Pictures

At a Bargain

\$1.00 Pictures at 50c. \$1.50 Pictures at 75c. \$2.00 Pictures at \$1.25. \$2.50 Pictures at \$1.75. \$3.00 Pictures at \$2.25. \$3.50 Pictures at \$2.50. \$4.00 Pictures at \$3.00. \$4.50 Pictures at \$3.25. \$5.00 Pictures at \$3.75. \$5.50 Pictures at \$4.00. \$6.00 Pictures at \$4.50. \$6.50 Pictures at \$5.00. \$7.00 Pictures at \$5.50. \$7.50 Pictures at \$6.00. \$8.00 Pictures at \$6.50. \$8.50 Pictures at \$7.00. \$9.00 Pictures at \$7.50. \$9.50 Pictures at \$8.00. \$10.00 Pictures at \$8.50.

Pearl Necklaces

Twenty in the \$1.25 and \$1.50 Qualities for 45c. each. Blue and White Bead Necklaces, \$1.25 and \$1.50, for 25c.

Purses

150 Purses in Seal, Walrus, Alligator, Etc. \$1.00 ones, for 50c. \$1.50 ones, for 75c. \$2.00 ones, for \$1.00. \$2.50 ones, for \$1.25. \$3.00 ones, for \$1.50. \$3.50 ones, for \$1.75. \$4.00 ones, for \$2.00. \$4.50 ones, for \$2.25. \$5.00 ones, for \$2.50.

Hair Brushes

300 Real Bristle, Solid Back, Hair Brushes, Values, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50, for 75c.

Linens, Sheetings, Flannelettes, Etc.

1,400 yards Flannelette, colors, red, pink, blue and cream; 12 1/2c. and 15c. qualities, for 8 1/2c. yard (Not more than ten yards to a customer.) 500 yards Pure Linen Crash Towels; red border; for 8 1/2c. yard.

3,000 Yards of White Calicoes

(36 inches wide.) Superior Long Cloth, Value 12 1/2c., for 8 1/2c. Extra heavy weight, Value 15c., for 11 1/2c. Superior long, especially manufactured for family use, Value 17 1/2c., for 13c. Extra fine quality shrunk Long Cloth, Value 25c., for 16c.

Apron Dawlas

Linen (extra heavy). Value 50c., for 35c.

Bleached Linen Table Cloths

108 Table Cloths; 2 yards long, Value \$1.75, for \$1.35. 150 Table Cloths; 2 1/2 yards, Value \$2.50, for \$1.75. 20 Cloths; 2 1/2 yards, Value \$3.50, for \$2.10. 12 Cloths; 2 1/2 yards, Value \$4.50, for \$3.00.

Cotton Huck Towels

78 dozen, Value 10c. each, for 6c. each. 20 dozen Linen Huck Towels; extra large, 48x27, Value 50c. each, for 25c. Brown Linen Turkish Towels; 20 dozen in the 40c. quality, for 30c. ea.

Pillow Cottons

Circular, 41 and 46 inches wide, Value 25c., for 17 1/2c. 46 inches, extra heavy, Value 30c., for 20c.

Sheetings

8-4 Twill, 400 yards at 22c. yard. 9-4 Plain, 300 yards at 25c. yard. Full size, in better quality, Value \$1.50, for \$1.25.

White Bed Spreads

For single beds; 60 Quilts, Value \$1.00, for 70c. Full size, in better quality, Value \$1.50, for \$1.25.

White Canton Flannel

900 yards of the 12 1/2c. quality for 8 1/2c. yard.

Comforters

41 filled cotton wool; Value \$1.50, for \$1.20. 79 in the \$2.00 and \$2.50 qualities for \$1.05.

Blouse Flannelettes

In Fancy Stripes, Spots and Checks, 200 yards at 35c. 500 yards at 25c. 600 yards at 20c. All to go in this sale at 12 1/2c. yard.

Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens

54 inch Unbleached Damasks; 35c. quality for 25c. 56 inch, 62 inch and 68 inch, Unbleached Damasks for 37 1/2c. yard. 72 inch Unbleached Damask at 65c. a yard. 72 inch Heavy Unbleached Scotch Damasks at 85c. and 90c., for 70c. yard. 58 and 62 inch Bleached Table Damasks, Value 50c., for 37 1/2c. 66 inch Bleached Table Damask, Value 65c., for 45c. 67 and 72 inch Bleached Table Damasks, Values 75c. and 85c., for 60c. 72 inch Damask at \$1.00, for 75c. 72 inch \$1.25 and \$1.50 qualities for \$1.00.

Men's Furnishings

Men's Fine Grade of English Underwear, Regular value \$1.50. At this sale, \$1.00 suit. Piece-lined Wool Underwear, Regular value 75c., for 55c. Men's Light Weight Wool Combinations, Value \$2.00, for \$1.40. Scotch Wool Underwear, imported, Value \$1.25, for 75c. Also at this price are Sample half-dozen of various grades. Boys' Flannelette Shirts, collar attached, 15c., 25c. and 35c. English Flannel Shirts, for boys, 45c. Men's Working Shirts, Value 50c. Oxford Shirts for men, extra large, Good value at 75c., for 65c.

Men's Socks

Black Cashmere, 15c. and 25c. Value \$1.00, for 75c. Wood Mixed, 12 1/2c. and 3 1/2c., for 50c. Boys' Wool Socks, 25c., 50c. and 75c. Men's Flannelette Night Dresses, good large size, Special, 50c.

Boys' Underwear

MIXED COTTON AND WOOL.

Size 22-25c. Size 24-20c. Size 26-25c. Size 28-20c. Size 30-35c. Size 32-35c. HEAVY NATURAL WOOL. Size 22-35c. Size 24-40c. Size 26-45c. Size 28-50c. Size 30-55c. Size 32-60c.

Blouses and Flannelette Underwear

(Second Floor.)

VOILE, LUSTRE, ALPACA AND BASKET WEAVES. White Voile Trimmed Medallions and Tucks. Champagne Trimmed Stitching. Voiles Trimmed, numerous tucks.

Basket Weaves in Reseda, Black, Blue and Electric. Navy Alpaca, trimmed spots. Pin Stripe Flannels. Ceylon Flannels, etc. All our \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50 Waists for \$1.50.

BLACK SATENE WAISTS. Trimmed Buttons, Cording and Tucking, Value \$1.50, for 90c. Some Great Offerings in Silk Waists.

WHITE SILK WAISTS. Forty Trimmed Waists, trimmed tucks and insertions, Values \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00, for \$3.7

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director

THE YEAR 1904—A REVIEW.

At 12 o'clock last night the fourth year of the Twentieth Century ticked off. Taken all in all, it has not been unusually eventful, and yet it has not been without its exceptional phases. Events have occurred which in some respects will render it memorable. Years, like the individual who measures his span of life by them, have each their differences, peculiarities, expressions and complexions, which mark them out as singular. It would be very difficult for us to point to any one year of our lives and say that it was not differentiated in some remarkable manner from its immediate or any one of its predecessors. If we were asked offhand to distinguish 1904 in some special way, we should say that it was remarkable alike for its great war-making and for its peace-making character. In these respects it was the product of what went before. The war between Russia and Japan had been brooding since the loss of Port Arthur to the Japanese at the close of the Chinese-Japanese war, and as to peace a Hague tribunal had already provided for the arbitration of international difficulties. It was left to 1904 in which to culminate the peace precursors of the nations in a series of treaties all based on a common plan of agreement for reference. No doubt the war now going on, as well as the South African war, tended very much towards this end. There is nothing like the terrible results of war to emphasize the desire for peace; and if these two wars have brought with them much of bloodshed and disaster they have also brought much of profit as lessons. They have afforded the "horrible example" to the peoples of the world. It is not certain that the nations desire to refrain from war so much on account of the immoral principle involved as on account of the great expense and awful material consequences which ensue. We doubt that man is much less of a fighting animal than he ever was. Civilization, however, has given him more sense, and he very carefully calculates the chances of being thrashed by "the other fellow" or the amount of approbrium or glory, as the case may be, which may follow. As a man seldom fights in cold blood he, therefore, if he stops to think it over, seldom fights at all. The arts of diplomacy are called in. This is the age of reason. The nation is as the people are. Roosevelt thinks a nation, like a man, should always fight in a just cause, and that without the means of warfare and the training to fight, a nation will be put upon. At the same time he has been most prominent in making the present national fad of treaty-making fashionable. The two positions are quite consistent. A man who can't fight has a poor chance to get his rights; but if he can fight he doesn't require to. That, we think, is Rooseveltianly interpreted. The beginning of the year just closed found the two combatant nations sparing for an opening, and it was not long before active hostilities commenced. The beginning of a new year after a hard-fought campaign, leaves the issue still undecided, but with every point so far in favor of the Japanese. The present war, any more than the Boer war, could hardly have been avoided. The traditional policy of the Russian Government looked to a naval base on the Pacific ocean, and to that end the possession of Manchuria was necessary. Equally was the existence of a powerful nation like Russia in possession of a portion of China a menace to Japan, if not to all other nations with an interest in the trade of the Orient. Russia, judged by her insidious system of aggression, could not be trusted. Only force could repel the Russian designs, and for that reason the Japanese have the sympathy of all but one or two of the civilized nations, who are the political allies of her great opponent.

For lack of space we have reserved a brief review of the politics of Europe for another occasion. Suffice it to say that no events of a serious nature have occurred to mar the peaceful relations of the powers. At the opening of the year negotiations were in progress for the settlement of the Venezuelan troubles by arbitration, and they passed quietly out of notice. The seizure by Russia of a number of merchant vessels very nearly involved her in troubles with several of the nations, more particularly with Great Britain, but these were avoided by restitution or compensation after the usual formalities were observed. A more serious complication for Russia arose through the firing on fishing fleets by the Russian squadron on the way to the Far East. Great Britain was thoroughly aroused over the episode and war was only averted by unusual forbearance on the part of the British Government, and by prompt recognition of what was claimed to be, and undoubtedly was, an egregious error on the part of the Russian admiral, with reference for full investigation to the Hague tribunal. During the year the British sent an expedition into the heart of Tibet. The "mission" was under the direction of Colonel Younghusband, who succeeded, with but few casualties, in reaching the Holy City, and there obtaining a treaty in recognition of the rights of Great Britain. Opinions are still divided as to the diplomatic results of the mission. Russia was inclined to resent this action on the part of Great Britain, and had she not been embroiled in war with Japan would probably have offered more serious opposition. The United States, by a clever coup, was able to secure territory in Central America, and materially strengthen her position in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal, which is now an assured fact.

The death list includes such distinguished men as Herbert Spencer, H. M. Stanley, Paul Kruger, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Duke of Cam-

bridge and Senator Hanna, all men of outstanding prominence in their respective spheres. Herbert Spencer exercised, next to Darwin, perhaps, the most profound influence on the philosophy of the day, and Paul Kruger's mark in the affairs of South Africa cannot be said to be less notable in its way. The list also includes Governor Robitchoff, of Finland, and Minister of the Interior Von Plehve, of Russia, both of whom met death at the assassin's hand. These men are most important in connection with the events with which they were associated. They belonged to an order of things in Russia towards uprooting which tremendous efforts are being made by social and political reformers, and their deaths were symptoms of the coming revolution, which may be bloody or peaceful as the resistance to it is strong or weak. Of course, there is in all the countries of the world a long annual death roll of men and women prominent in every sphere of life, but space will not permit even brief reference to them.

During the early part of the year more especially there were wars and rumors of war, floods, disasters at sea and on land, and holocausts, which might have been held, and probably were held by many, to be portents of the day of doom, so frequent were they and so devastating. Locally, we had the loss of the Clallam, which ranks in the minds of our readers with those other sad events—the loss of the Pacific and the Islander, and the Point Ellice disaster. This was shortly followed by the burning of the steamer Queen near the mouth of the Columbia River. The year opened with one of the most frightful of modern theatre disasters, in the Iroquois of Chicago, which took fire. Nearly a thousand lives were lost. Then there was the burning of the pleasure steamer in Long Island Sound, New York—the General Slocum—by which nearly a thousand more lives were sacrificed. Not very long after that the ship Norge struck a rock in the North Atlantic and about seven hundred persons found a watery grave. There were disastrous fires in Baltimore, Toronto, Rochester, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary, Nanaimo, Victoria, Dawson and Halifax. Many railway collisions and accidents of other kinds occurred by which numerous lives were lost. Colliery disasters occurred at Nanaimo, Morrissey and a very serious one at Pittsburg, where 200 miners were entombed. Throughout the eastern part of the continent generally one of the longest and most severe winters for many years was experienced, which was followed in the spring by floods in many parts. Taken all in all, we do not remember so many and so severe casualties being crowded into the space of a few months as was the case the early part of last year.

Politically it was a momentous year for Canada and the United States. Presidential elections in the United States and general elections in Canada had many features in common, with somewhat similar results. Theodore Roosevelt, leading the Republicans, and Sir Wilfrid, leading the Liberals, both swept the country for their sides. Following upon the general elections in Canada are four Provincial elections, Quebec and Prince Edward Island already held and in favor of the Liberals—and Ontario and Nova Scotia. The date of the latter has not yet been fixed, but in Ontario the campaign is in full swing. The Premiers of all these Provinces decided to take advantage of the "hottidie" of victory for Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Political events in the Dominion of Canada have included the organization of the Railway Commission with Hon. A. G. Blair as Chairman, and his dramatic resignation from the same; the passing of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway scheme in its amended form, and the appointment of a commission to take charge of the construction of the Eastern section; the taking in of Hon. Mr. Emmerson to succeed Mr. Blair to the Dominion Cabinet; the taking in of Chas. Hyman, of London, Ont., to keep company with Senator Templeman as Minister without Portfolio; the translation of Sir Richard Cartwright to the Senate; the visit of Hon. Raymond Prefontaine to the Pacific coast to enquire into the fisheries and marine matters that required adjustment before the elections came off, and the following on previous to the elections of a party made up of Grand Trunk Pacific officials and others more or less associated with the new railway scheme; the passing and putting into operation of a clause in the Tariff Act to prevent the "dumping" of American goods in the Canadian market; the dismissal of Lord Dundonald and the threatened resignation of the Auditor-General, and the heated discussions which followed upon both; the appointment of Mr. Hewitt Bosstick to the Senate in the place of Senator Reid, deceased; the delegation from the Provincial Government to interview the Dominion authorities, at the latter's request, to discuss fishery matters and the basis of a possible settlement; the resignation of Mr. Justice Drake and the appointment of Messrs. L. P. Duff and Anlay Morrison, M. P., to the Supreme Court Bench of the Province; the subvention of a line of steamers from British Columbia ports to Mexico; the permission given to canners to operate in British Columbia with fish traps; and the invitation extended to Premier Haultain, of the Northwest Territories, to send a delegation to Ottawa to confer with the Dominion Government with respect to the formation of a new Province, or of new Provinces, in that country. This was in pursuance of the demands of the Territories made for some years for recognition of Provincial autonomy. The proceedings of the coming conference will be watched with great interest by all the other Provinces, and more particularly by the Governments of British Columbia and Manitoba, which are making demands upon Ottawa for increased recognition in the way of subsidy. So far as the Federal Government is concerned, the foregoing are the principal matters of more particular interest to British Columbia. There are others probably which we cannot call to mind.

The ranks of the British Columbia pioneers are rapidly thinning out. Prominent among those whom we call to mind as having passed away during 1904 are Sir Jos. Trutch, then resident in Eng-

Cut this Out for 1905

There's so much bad in the best of us - And so much good in the worst of us, That it hardly moves any of us To talk about the rest of us.

If you get your medicines from Shotbolt (whose name is hidden in the above quotation) you will feel as perfectly satisfied with yourself and every body that you will not wish to talk about anybody save to praise. Among your good resolutions for 1905 let this be found: "I will trade with Shotbolt—the Pioneer Druggist—this coming year, and save money."

SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE,

59 Johnson Street. First Store Below Government.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ELECTRIC SIGN.

land; Hon. Senator Reid, who for years was a leading man of affairs in the Cariboo district; A. R. Milne, C. M. G., distinguished his capacity as collector of customs; John Faunt, the widely known and greatly esteemed curator of the Provincial Museum; J. B. W. Alderman, an esteemed and able lawyer; J. P. Plummer, long a prominent citizen of Nanaimo; Henry Saunders, long associated with the grocery trade and local mining industries; Jacob Schl, one of the oldest furniture men of the province; Jos. Page, of late years clerk of the police court. The list, however, is too long to go into further details. Their familiar faces are missed, and their good deeds remind us of the place they filled in the work of pioneer development.

The Province and Canada generally have been remarkably free from labor troubles. Not so the United States, where strikes in the mines, in the forestry of the country occurred. We refer to the disastrous mining strikes in the state of Colorado, which were finally settled, practically, by force of arms after a long and sanguinary struggle, and to the recent "lockout" strike in Chicago, during which an army of persons went out. A settlement was finally arrived at by arbitration. The money loss of these disputes has been estimated at a sum aggregating many millions of dollars.

The people of the United States have evolved three rather remarkable women who have come into about as much notoriety as any other three women of their times—Mrs. Maybrick, who last year was released from an English prison after serving a long term for alleged poisoning of her husband; "Nan" Patterson, who is so far charged with shooting the bookmaker Young, her paramour; and Mrs. Chadwick, an adventuress, who has had remarkable success in obtaining loans from moneyed men on fictitious securities. They have furnished a vast amount of "copy" of the kind that is apparently most relished by a majority of American readers.

In provincial politics nothing striking has occurred. The Province has enjoyed under a settled form of party government the benefits of stability and freedom from turmoil. The present government has sought to bring the finances of the province to a state of equilibrium, and this has been accomplished by economy in all departments and the raising of more taxes. Taxation, indeed, is the one subject upon which there has been a real division of opinion, and that not as to the amount necessary to maintain the province, but its incidence. For the purpose of investigating that phase of the subject a commission has been appointed. Two by-elections were held, in both of which the government was successful. During the year two new members of the government were appointed, Hon. F. J. Fulton, Provincial Secretary, and F. C. Cotton, President of the Council. One task that the government had to perform was the settling of the controversy upon which the oil and coal lands of East Kootenay should be opened to the public. There were fears that the policy adopted would lead to much private litigation, but so far the results have proved the wisdom of the methods adopted. The province has not become responsible for adjudging priority of claimants and disputes have apparently adjusted themselves.

Two of the large industries of the province have suffered severely, salmon canning and lumbering. The first was due to expected smallness of the run of salmon in the Fraser river, rendered smaller than usual on account of the effects of the spawning beds through the unscrupulous methods of the American canners in not observing any close season and the consequent inability of a normal supply of salmon reaching the upper reaches of the river. An agreement, it is understood, has been reached, whereby it will be possible to obviate the evil in future. The depression in the lumber business is due to two causes, one being overproduction on both sides of the line, and the other the failure of the Dominion government to protect our lumbermen in their own markets of the Northwest and Manitoba, which have been captured by their American competitors. The situation is a serious one, affecting every phase of the industry, and depending in the future for remedial legislation of an effective character.

General business throughout the province has been good, and prospects for this year are bright. The two industries that have succeeded are agriculture and mining. The former, especially in the horticultural branch, has witnessed marked development and success, despite a few unfavorable conditions. It is possible yet to state how the output will compare with last year in mining. With the exception of Cariboo the producing districts have enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity. In addition to that, prospecting and development have been fairly active. The very unfavorable conditions which affect Cariboo have been dealt with in previous issues.

Canada as a whole has enjoyed remarkable prosperity. One feature of its expansion is the great volume of immigration into the Northwest. That, with the harvesting of a large crop for which good prices have been obtained, has stimulated the entire prairie country, and the result has been a marked development of the manufacturing industry and trade of the eastern provinces has been most marked. It has also stimulated railway enterprises to an unparalleled degree, and we have now two more transcontinental schemes in process of development in order to share in the business being created. Naturally British Columbia is feeling the effects of the increased attention being paid to the West, and on its own account it is an active and developing province. The number of competitors and valued class of immigration interested in agricultural possibilities of the Province, and particularly from fruit-growing and dairying points of view. Land has never been in such demand, and the peculiar conditions resulting from fair means to undertake the improvements necessary to success. We may incidentally refer here to the prospects of activity in Southeast Kootenay oil fields, contiguous to which is much good land for settlement.

Municipally in Victoria the year has been one of great expansion. We need only refer to the extensive public works that have been carried out and that are still in prospect. The practical completion of the reclamation of the James Bay Flats, and the commencement of the C. P. R. hotel, together with the other improvements made by that company, are important. The number of competitors and valued class of immigration interested in agricultural possibilities of the Province, and particularly from fruit-growing and dairying points of view. Land has never been in such demand, and the peculiar conditions resulting from fair means to undertake the improvements necessary to success. We may incidentally refer here to the prospects of activity in Southeast Kootenay oil fields, contiguous to which is much good land for settlement.

station at Esquimalt, which is a distinct loss.

We may refer categorically to a number of events which were of especial interest during the year—such as the meeting of the Provincial Mining Association, the connecting of Victoria and Vancouver by telephone cable, the visit of the Dominion Medical Association to the Winnipeg Dominion exhibition, at which the Province did so well, the great success of the exhibition at Victoria, the planting of the monuments on San Juan Island to mark the site of the military camps there, the winning of the gold medals of B. C. fruit at the Royal Horticultural show, London, the establishment of the Victoria Terminal ferry to the Mainland, the rush in the Yukon to the Tanana gold fields, the agitation started for a university, the completion and opening of the New Westminster bridge, the completion of Point Ellice bridge, the establishment of cement works on the Island, and the inauguration of trap fishing, and the winning of the King's prize at Bisley by Private Perry. These are all the things we can think of; but they comprise a list worth putting in one's list in order to be able to make comparisons this time next year.

And now the Colonist has much pleasure in wishing its numerous readers a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

FOR ALDERMEN

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL WARD.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I would respectfully solicit your vote and influence at the forthcoming municipal election.

H. E. LEVY.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL WARD.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg most respectfully to solicit your vote and influence at the forthcoming municipal election.

E. H. ANDERSON

TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTH WARD.

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your vote and influence on my behalf are kindly solicited at the forthcoming municipal election.

JAMES A. DOUGLAS.

Shorthand, Typewriting And Bookkeeping

The Sisters of St. Anne make no extravagant pretensions. Their work speaks for itself, as it actually qualifies their graduates for the Civil Service, professional and commercial work.

Their success is demonstrated by the large number of professional men and commercial houses employing St. Anne's students. Among others are:

CIVIL SERVICE

THE HON. THE PREMIER OF THE PROVINCE.
THE HON. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATION OFFICE.
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

And the following to whom reference is made by special permission:
R. P. RYHET & CO.,
THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.,
TURNER, BRETON & CO.,
CAPTAIN THOMPSON & CO.,
SIMON LEISER & CO.,
THE WESTSIDE, LIMITED,
RODWELL & LAWSON,
FELL & GREGORY,
EBERTS & COVILL.

The winter term opens Wednesday, January 4, 1905, at 1 p. m., but students may begin at any time.

Ladies only. Established ten years.

Terms on application to
THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Anne's Academy, Humboldt St.

Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock Association Show

11-14 January, 1905

—IN—

Old Methodist Church Building

Good Light. Best of Cooking. Generous Premiums.

Entries close January 5, 1905. Catalogues may be had from

W. A. JAMESON, Secretary,
71 FORT STREET.

MOONEY'S SODA CRACKERS.

Mooney's Crackers are perfection. So crisp and light, they aid digestion. The trouble is to keep them. For the children worry so to eat them.

There are plenty of others. None quite so good. For most grocers keep them. And all of them should.

Mooney's Crackers—The best that are made. They put all others quite in the shade.

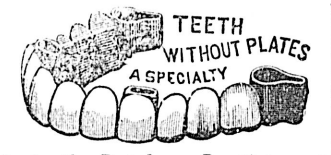
The above excellent poem is the best received in the poetical competition. The number of competitors was not large enough to win the lace collar as per conditions. However, a reward will be given the author of this poem.

THE GEORGE CARTER CO., LTD.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

DAVID SPENCER, LD.

We take this opportunity of wishing all our friends the Compliments of the Season and announcing our January Sale, which commences Tuesday next.

See Page 3 for Full Particulars



Perfectly Painless Dentistry at The West Dental Parlors

Until New Year, appointments will be made for at least 25 per cent. reduction in Gold Crown and Bridge work, and Plate Dentures. Remember the fees are only reduced as an inducement to have your Dental work done up to date—the quality and skillfulness will always be the same.

Please call early and examine specimens of the kind of work you may expect, with definite estimates and thorough examination free.

OFFICE:
The West Dental Parlors
IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS
Corner Yates and Government Streets.
(Entrance on Yates Street.)

MATTRESSES SPRINGS, PILLOWS CUSHIONS, CAMP BEDS.

West & Co.
Manufacturers, Vancouver, B.C.

Learn to Know By Doing

—AND—
To Do By Knowing

This is the very practical motto of the New

Vogel College

In all its departments, all of which are under the supervision of experienced specialists. We have excellent courses in Bookkeeping, Banking, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, English, German, Latin, French and Italian.

For particulars write
R. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal,
Vancouver, B. C.
SPROTT & SHAW, Managers.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

THE LAURELS, BELCHER STREET, Victoria, B.C.

Patron and Visitor:
THE LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA.

Staff:
J. W. Laing, M. A., Oxon, Head Master.
Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, M. A., Cantab.
L. McLeod Gould, Esq., B. A., Cantab.
R. H. Bates, Esq., B. A., Lennoxville.

The Easter term will commence on Monday, January 9, 1905, in the new residence. Three acres, extensive recreation grounds; gymnasium. Cadet corps organized.

APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

OREGON PORTLAND

ST. HELEN'S HALL

A Girl's School of the Highest Class

Corps of Teachers, Location, Building Equipment—the Best. Send for Catalogue. Opens September 15, 1904.

Others Judge Us By What We Have Already Done

Begin the New Year with a fixed and firm determination to qualify yourself for a lucrative business career.

Classes in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Ad. Writing, Etc., are now opened for gentlemen as well as ladies. Intend as pupils should enrol without further delay. Remember Procrastination is the Thief of Time.

"20th Century Business Training College."

Cor. Yates & Broad Sts., Victoria

NORTON PRINTZ, Principal

N.B.—We will return the pupil's fees if we do not accomplish what we promise.

We wish our many friends and patrons

A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd
PHONE 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON ST.

The West End Grocery Co., Ltd
PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT ST.

C.C. Russell

Cheapest House For Laces and Dress Trimmings.

Sale This Month

Ladies' Jackets, Each \$2.50
Children's Reefers, Ea. \$1.50

See Windows. Douglas St

FOR LUMBER, SASH DOORS

and all kinds of Building Material, go to
THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LTD. LTD.
MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
P. O. BOX 628.

A Christmas Bargain

To close an Estate we will receive offers for four houses close in in good repair, producing a monthly rental of \$34.00. No reasonable offer refused.

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE STUART ROBERTSON COMPANY, LIMITED

A. STUART ROBERTSON. 36 BROAD STREET J. E. SMART.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO.

LIMITED.

Importers and Dealers In

GENERAL HARDWARE

A Full Line of
Air Tight Heaters, Lanterns, &c.
Enamel and Tinware for Householders.

ELPHINSTONE 3
P. O. BOX 422.

Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

Special Pen Carbon

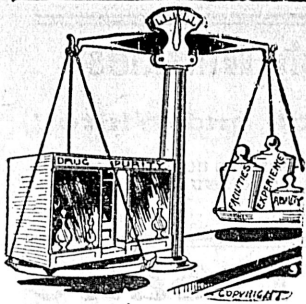
Shannon Files and Binding Cases

Special Black Ink for Diplomas

(Never Fades)

At Pope Stationery Co's,

Tel. 271. 119 Government Street



Have You Found Us Wanting

In any drug store essential—whether in pills, chemicals, prescriptions, or toilet articles? We think not; but you are judge. The ability, willingness and facilities to meet every drug store demand must tell our story, and we await your decision with confidence and equanimity.

Cyrus H. Bowes
CHEMIST.
98 Government St., Near Yates St.
Phones 425 and 450.

FOR SALE

\$100 cash and \$25 per month will buy a new modern Bungalow in James Bay. Sewer, light, etc. Much better than paying rent.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FOR THE BOYS

FOOTBALLS—\$1.50, \$2.25, \$3, \$3.50, \$4.
Don't forget his annual Pocket Knife of best Sheffield steel; 300 varieties in stock

At **FOX'S**, 78 Gov't Street.



FOOTBALLS

Of the Best English make; Punching Bags and Boxing Gloves. We keep the Best that are made, also a large assortment of Golf Clubs, Hockey, etc.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.
115 Government St.

Card of Thanks

We take this opportunity of thanking our numerous patrons and friends for the kind patronage extended us during the year just closed, and hope to merit a fair share of the same throughout the year upon which we have just entered. Wishing all a Happy and Prosperous New Year. Yours respectfully,
J. TEAGUE.

B. C. Drug Store
27 Johnson St., near Store. Phone 350.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

- Williams & Co. for Dress Shirts.
- Cutlery at Cheapside.
- Carving Sets at Cheapside.
- Williams & Co. for Xmas Ties.
- Williams & Co. for Underwear and Pyjamas.
- New Year cards at Hibben's.
- Williams & Co. for Xmas Neckwear.

Campbell's Ladies' Outfitting Emporium, Fort Street, elsewhere in this paper announce the opening of the January sale for Tuesday morning, January 3rd, when they will offer every article in their store at a tremendous reduction from present prices. As is well known, their stock consists of the newest and most up-to-date goods in every department. This will afford a good opportunity to the ladies of Victoria of obtaining the latest and best at lowest prices. The prime object of the sale is to make room for their new spring goods.

Sets of prayer and hymn books for 50 cents at Hibben's.

A Small Monthly Rent

Buy a Home Near the Centre of the City.

Five-roomed dwelling, with bath, sewer connection; close to tram line—Price—\$1,000
TERMS.
Cash—\$200. Balance, \$75 every six months until paid.

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED.
Phone 1074. 30 Broad St.

Flemish Stoneware, Steins, in two sizes, at \$1.50, \$2.50 each, at Weiler Bros., Government street.

Williams & Co. for Ties and Cravats. Office requisites for the new year at Hibben's.

Williams & Co. for Silk Initial Handkerchiefs.

Victoria Poultry Show entries close 5th January.

Buy Your Clothes

In the city and save your money. We have a limited number of **STAINING and OVERCOATING**, that we are selling at

Big Reductions

Call and we will show you that we mean it.

PEDEN'S

MERCHANT TAILOR.
30 Fort Street.

Schools Reopen—The public schools will reopen on Tuesday morning, Jan. 3rd.

St. Barnabas Social—Another social will be held in St. Barnabas' school-room next Tuesday evening.

Cadet Corps—The cadet corps must appear at school in uniform on Tuesday, as a guard will be required for His Honor the Lieut-Governor.

Paper On Forestry—A meeting of the Natural History Society will be held on Tuesday evening at the Parliament building, when Mr. Anderson will give a paper on Forestry.

Monthly Meeting—The regular monthly meeting of the Friendly Help Association will be held in the rooms at the Market Hall on Tuesday next at 11 a. m.

Club Dance Friday—The postponed dance of the Twentieth Century Club will be held at A. O. U. W. hall on Friday evening next. Miss Thabin and Mr. Fawcett providing the music.

Lectures Resumed—Mrs. Lillian Nagell Foster, who has been spending her Christmas holidays with friends in Seattle, will resume her course of lectures at the K. of P. hall this evening.

The Tuesday Club—The Tuesday Club will hold its regular meeting on the 3rd instant at the Alexandra Club at 4 p. m., the subject being "Christmas." The papers on the subject that were omitted at the last meeting will be read at this.

C. O. F. Meeting—The Companions of the Forest will hold their next regular meeting on Jan. 5th, when the election of officers will take place. All members are asked to attend. After the meeting they will hold one of their famous social dances in Sir William Wallace hall.

And Still They Go—With the close of the year four more of our long-served employees of the naval dockyard at Esquimalt have received the unpleasant notification that their services are no longer required. The total of employees released since the rumors of dockyard closing took definite form is about sixteen.

Amateur Orchestra—The practice for the amateur orchestra will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Wednesday instead of Tuesday, this week. It is the intention to have a business meeting previous to the rehearsal, and to elect officers for the society. All wishing to join or to take part in any way are invited to attend this meeting, which will commence at 8 o'clock.

Stationary Engineers—At a meeting of the Victoria Stationary Engineers' Association, held last Thursday evening in their rooms, Five Sisters block, the following officers were elected for 1905: President, Mr. T. Watson; secretary, Mr. A. M. Aikin; treasurer, Mr. G. Barraclough; conductor, Mr. L. Henther.

Sacred Cantata—A sacred cantata will be held in St. Barnabas' school-st. Barnabas' church this afternoon at 2:30. The arrangements are as follows: Anthem, "As the Heart Panteth"; choruses, "Remember Me, O Mighty One," "Jesus Saves," "Amen," "The Happy Home Above," and "Along the River of Time"; solo, "Jesus Loves the Children." Lester Jones, Arthur Green and Gerald Miller, choruses, "Rest Thy Weary," and "God is Good"; anthem, "The Lord Will Be Refuge," and choruses, "Put Thine Trust in God."

Enjoyable Evening—The second concert of the winter series took place on Friday, Dec. 30th, at the Craigflower public school house. The programme was filled by the St. Saviour's mandolin band and library club, who gave a very enjoyable evening. A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation to Mr. Graydon of a beautiful silk umbrella, and a merriment pipe to Mr. Roe for their kind services to the mission during the year past. The evening's programme concluded with the singing of "God Save the King" and when refreshments were served. The next concert takes place last Friday in January, which will be rendered by the Craigflower amateur dramatic company.

A Mexican Vice Consul—Mr. John B. Hamilton Rickaby yesterday received what may be considered a New Year's token of mutual interest in the shape of an official notification from the government of Mexico of his appointment as vice consul for the province of British Columbia. In connection with this appointment there is a story which, as a surprising coincidence, is well worth relating. It seems that during his recent visit to the city of Montreal, in calling on an old time friend in Montreal, was more than astonished and gratified at the unusually hearty welcome which he received from his friend and two other gentlemen who happened to be in the former's office. Upon the surprise and mutual congratulations, explanations followed, when it was found that the three Montrealeers had at that very moment assembled to draft a letter to Mr. Rickaby, whom they thought was then quietly attending to his business in Victoria, requesting him to accept the Mexican vice consulate for British Columbia. The receipt of the official notification yesterday was the outcome of the meeting.

Course of Lectures—Rev. H. H. Gowen, of Holy Trinity church, Seattle, will give a double course of lectures in Victoria on the second and fourth Tuesdays in the month. The afternoon lectures will be at 4 p. m., and will commence on Tuesday, January 24. The evening course will take place at 8:30 p. m., and will commence on Tuesday, January 10. Each course will comprise six lectures. All those desirous of taking either course are requested to send their name and fee to Mrs. Hassell, Royal Jubilee hospital, on or before January 10. The public is cordially invited to attend. The subject for the afternoon course will be as follows: Jan. 24, "Dante as Poet"; Feb. 14, "Dante as Historian"; Feb. 28, "Dante as Religious Teacher"; and on March 14, "The England of Shakespeare"; Jan. 24, "King Lear"; Feb. 14, "John Casanova"; Feb. 28, "The Art Poems of Browning"; March 14, "The Love Poems of Browning"; and March 28, "The Theology of Browning."

New Year's Gathering—On Monday evening (to-morrow) a first annual convention of the Methodist Sunday schools of the city will open at 10:30 a. m. in the rooms of the Victoria West school, Mr. H. J. Knott, of the Metropolitan school, acting as chairman. The Metropolitan, the Centennial, Spring Ridge, James Bay and Victoria V. S. schools will be represented by delegates.

Copper Quartz at Esquimalt—Several fine specimens of copper ore in limestone were brought to the city for expert examination yesterday by Provincial Constable Dan Campbell of Esquimalt, who secured them on the shore of Esquimalt harbor. It is the intention of Mr. Campbell and the owner of the property to thoroughly investigate the extent of the ore body and its value, and it is within the range of possibility that a mine will result.

Of Interest to the Ladies—Messrs. Wescott Brothers, the dry goods merchants of 71 Yates street, have decided to open their annual January sale on Tuesday morning next, a somewhat earlier date than selected by them in previous years, owing to the circumstance that their fine new stock of spring goods is much larger than usual, and is coming to hand more promptly, necessitating room being made for it upon the shelves and counters.

Few Candidates—Only a few days remain till nomination day, and yet a limited number of candidates are in the field. In the North Ward, in addition to one or two of last year's board, Dr. Lewis Hall has, at the earnest solicitation of a number of citizens, decided to be a candidate. The Doctor, having served faithfully on the School Board for years, and having always taken an active interest in municipal matters, would be an acquisition to Victoria's civic governors. He will no doubt soon place his views before the electors.

New Scale Effective—On the first business day of the new year, the amended price schedule for the city has become effective, which by interpretation means that hereafter any customer who desires to supplement his shave with mousetache trimming or neck shaving will pay five cents extra for each of these attentions. The increase of the amended tariff by the master barbers was brought about largely by the expressions of a number of their patrons that they would have no objection to the impost.

The Melba Guarantee—Announcement is made by the management of the Victoria theatre that the subscription list for the prospective visit of Mme. Melba and her supporting artists are now (as at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s music store and at T. S. Hibben & Co.'s, Government street, where it is hoped that all lovers of the higher class of music will call and sign their names without delay, as but one week is allowed Victorians thus to attest their desire for a visit from the queen of song. The prices will range from \$1.50 to \$5, the lowest offered musical people anywhere on the tour.

Week of Prayer—The Ministerial Association has made the following arrangements for the "Week of Prayer": The meetings will be held in the Metropolitan Methodist church on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, beginning at 8 o'clock sharp. The programme is as follows: Tuesday night, subject: "The Supreme Need of the Church"; chairman, Rev. G. K. B. Adams; speaker, Rev. W. Leslie Clay. Wednesday, subject: "Home and Foreign Missions"; chairman, Rev. Jos. McCoy; speaker, Rev. G. W. Dean. Thursday, subject: "Work Among the Young"; chairman, Rev. H. A. Carson; speaker, Rev. J. F. Vichert. Friday, subject: "Night Vigils"; chairman, Wm. Marchant; speaker, Rev. Dr. Campbell.

The Brain Switch Installed—Mr. E. Brad, of the B. C. Electric Railway Company's mechanical staff in Vancouver, has been spending the past few days in the Capital, superintending the installation at the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets of one of his patented automatic switches for surface car service. The Brain, point, which enables the motorman to switch his car from one track to another by the mere release with a touch of the foot of a swinging grip (which catches the mechanism of the switch) has been in use for some time past at all important junctions in the Terminal City, and has given every satisfaction. It seldom if ever sticks, and is easily kept clear in snow or snowy weather. The expectation is that other similar switches will be placed at the corners of Oak Bay avenue and Cadboro Bay road, Fort and Government streets, Yates and Government, and Superior and Menzies. Mr. Brad's invention is a most practical and time-saving one and is already in demand by railway companies in many of the larger cities of America.

May Good Luck, Good Health & Success Attend You

through all of nineteen hundred and five. We thank you heartily, earnestly, for your many kindnesses during the "just ended" year, and only hope that we shall merit a continuance of your sincerely appreciated favors and esteem. With every good wish for "A Happy New Year,"
Sincerely yours,
M. W. WAITT & CO. LD.

MUSIC DEALERS,
Victoria and Vancouver, B. C.

Building Lots FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
Leighton Road. Phone 1140

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All FLETCHER BROTHERS

THE "UP-TO-DATE" MUSIC HOUSE

93 GOVERNMENT STREET, TEL. 335

No Goods Charged During Sale

CAMPBELL'S

GREAT JANUARY SALE

COMMENCES

Tuesday, January 3rd

New Goods at a Tremendous Reduction

Owing to lack of room, we are compelled to sacrifice our new and up-to-date stock to make room for our new Spring Goods, and in order to make a quick clearance

We have made some tremendous cuts, especially in our Cloak and Suit Department

No Goods Sent on Approbation

Jackets at a Tremendous Reduction
\$10.00 to \$16.00 reduced to \$5.00
This season's tight fitting Covert Coats, worth from \$10 to \$16, reduced to \$5.00
every jacket new and up to date.
\$7.50 reduced to \$1.00
We have only seven coats left over from last season, and have marked them down to \$1.00
\$9.00 Coats reduced to \$3.75

Suit Department
\$10.00 and \$12.00 Suits reduced to \$3.50
Only 4 in this lot—size 32. Left over from last season.
\$15.00 Suits reduced to \$9.00
Every suit new and up to date
\$25.00 Suits reduced to \$15.00
\$35.00 Suits reduced to \$20.00

We have only space to quote a few of our great bargains.
Every Jacket, Suit and Skirt in our store is Marked Down to Sell Quick

Ladies' Collars

Taffeta Silk Turnovers at
Stocks in Taffeta Silk and
Satin 30c. and up
Clifton Collar Frames 10c. each

Robinson's Cash Store

Phone 1010. 89 Douglas St.

PUBLIC NOTICE

In order to keep out inferior goods, we have decided to place for a short time on the market our choice brands of home-manufactured at wholesale prices, at our both stores:

KIPPERED
SALMON, per lb., at 12½c.
HERRING, at, per lb. 8c.
BLOATERS, at, per lb. 6c.

Smoked Halibut
at 10c. per lb.
BROWN & COOPER
89 Johnson St. and 27 Government St.

XMAS STOCK

—OF—

Pipes, Cigars, Etc

HAVE ARRIVED

Campbell & Cullin

Have you a ticket in our Xmas Drawing?

Musical Kindergarten

This important branch of musical instruction has been thoroughly studied by Mrs. M. D. Harris, who has secured teaching privileges from Miss Katherine Burrows of Detroit, Mich., the inventor of the BIRROWES COURSE OF MUSIC STUDY.

This system makes the lesson a delightful recreation to the pupil.
Classes will be formed on January 3, at 42 Superior Street, corner Birdcage Walk.
MRS. M. D. HARRIS
PRINCIPAL ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

FREE \$100 \$

Every One Dollar's worth of goods purchased during December entitles you to one chance in the contest:

- 1st Prize—DIAMOND RING; value, \$60.
- 2nd Prize—GOLD WATCH; value, \$25.
- 3rd Prize—SILVERWARE, your choice; value, \$15.

W. H. PENNOCK
JEWELER,
31 YATES STREET.
Drawing takes place January 3.

J. A. SAYWARD

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

Sashes and Doors and Wood Work

OF ALL KINDS.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

W. MUNSBIE, Secretary. Telephone 162. P. O. Box 203.

The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.

Mills at Shawnigan Lake.

Office and Yards Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Manufacturers of—

Rough and dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc., of the Best Quality.

Seasoned and Kiln Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock.

CAPITAL PLANING & SAW MILLS CO

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B. C.

Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths; Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

Lemon, Gonnason & Co.,

P. O. Box 363. Telephone 77.

New Year, 1905



There is nothing better for a New Year's Gift than a nice CHAIN or BRACELET. We have them in solid gold, gold filled, and sterling silver, at very low prices, and the quality guaranteed.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

C. E. Redfern

43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Established 1862. Telephone 118.



A New Year Gift of Bancroft Chocolates and Bon-Bons

will be gladly received by sweet-heart, wife, mother or babies. Everyone loves our delicious, pure and high grade confections; and a gift box or basket will aid in making the New Year day happy and full of sweetness for the recipient. Our prices will enable you to make a handsome gift at a reasonable cost.

A. Bancroft
PALACE OF SWEETS.

Nicholles & Renouf, Limited

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

BUILDERS HARDWARE

At prices that defy competition.

N.B.—We don't talk about our neighbors, but just sell hardware.



"A CHICAGO TRAMP"

NEXT WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Matinee and Night THE ED. REDMOND COMPANY
Presents the Hypnotic Drama-Comedy in Four Acts,
"MAN OF MYSTERY"
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S MATINEE, MONDAY, JANUARY 2.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 10c.; a few reserved, 25c.
Night Prices—10c. and 25c. Phone No. 822. Call us up and reserve your seats.
Curtain Rises—Evening, 8:15; all Matinees 2:15.

committed to the maintenance of the sewerage and water—composed of members of the council, and publicity was given to the whys and wherefores of things. Now, you are referred to Mr. Topp, who is not only city engineer, city director, as well. A ratepayer has no rights recognized unless he has a pull with Mr. Topp. I submit, as Mr. Topp is such an important factor in the expenditure of the city funds, it is only right before we vote on the bylaws for more loans, that the Mayor and council should oblige Mr. Topp to give the ratepayers a detailed statement of those who received favor at his hands.

EX-ALDEMAN.

CURE AFFAIRS.

Sir.—The inference drawn from the recent remarks of the councilist is that there is general apathy shown in municipal affairs. Now, sir, this is not true, for there is a strongly expressed feeling of indignation and dissatisfaction at the manner in which the municipal affairs are being carried on in our city, and the impression prevails that there is a great deal of maladministration and mismanagement in the councils which our city fathers have full con-

W. G. Stevenson, Mgr.

Week of January 2, 1905.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN NOVELS.
TIES.

Hewlett's Merry Burlesquers and Iroquois dero Vaudevilles, in the Merry Burlesque entitled—

"THE WIZARDESS OF BOZ."

MISS ANITA DE SHONTZ
MISS GENEVIEVE DE FORREST
MISS MILEE LAURENDEAU
MRS. L. A. MARI
ELECTRIC CLARK SISTERS
Admission 35c, and 25c

DAILY
2-30 to 4-30
Gen. Admission, 10c
Matinee to kids only over.

7-30 to 9-30
GRAND
Daily to
10-30
Res. seats, 20c

Victoria taxpayers are long-suffering, and have in the past shown a very generous spirit by voting money, which, properly administered, would have secured for us much better returns than we have received. But there is a strong undercurrent of feeling which will be shown at the polls at the next election. It must not be taken because there are no street-corner agitations that the taxpayers are going to acquiesce to the many schemes that are on the tapis, unless they are assured that we shall get a dollar's worth of work for every 100 cents voted, and spent.

Aid. Fell on Tuesday night said to us some idea of what is done in the secret sessions of the streets and bridges committee. One cannot help but admire the frankness in which he discussed the matter of the Rock Bay bridge. There was evidently an intention to pull the wool over the eyes of the people in the North Ward, and it was transparent also that our North Ward aldermen were parties to a scheme that meant the abandonment of the Rock Bay bridge. The parties affected by the closing of this important and convenient thoroughfare will undoubtedly remember this at the forthcoming election. The city wants aldermen with backbone, who will not be afraid to do the public what is now done in private. Reporters can be trusted not to report nat-

ters likely to affect the city's true interests, but publicity is what is wanted in the administering of municipal affairs.

We should have at the next council board, city representatives, not as at present, representatives of the city government, which are continually receiving favors, or applying for them. Look at the personnel of the present council, and you will find that such a representation is very able and persuasive representatives at our council board. Such a condition of affairs is not conducive to the best interests of our city, and the streets and bridges committee is a very effectual means of keeping the public in ignorance of what is going on.

The engineer's department, which is a large spending department, wants administering in a much more economical manner than at present. The cost of the municipal sidewalk is a portion of those responsible for the supervising of this work. The manner in which our streets are kept

MATINEE
AT 2.30 P. M. SHARP

Prices to any part of the house—Children 25c.; Adults 50c.

The evening performance will commence at 8 sharp. Prices—75c., 50c., 25c.

Sale of seats now open at Wallt's Music Store.

DANCING ACADEMY

A. O. U. W. Hall,
M. LESTER,
Member National Association Masters of Dancing.

Adult Beginners' Class forms
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4.
Private Lessons. Phone No. 1082

is a disgrace to the city and that their property to fall down before attempting to repair it. Why are our streets allowed to become seas of mud and ruts, and why are the city fathers who will be interesting also to know why the sewer should have to empty itself at Rock Bay bridge, instead of the flats? Let the city pay the cost of the sewer at that location, yet the cost of blowing out the bridge by the bridge, I understand, cost over \$2,000.

Again, sir, these are the manner in which the public accounts are given out. We used to have them at our council meetings; but the sundries account is a cover used to keep the public in the dark of how the city money is spent. The public will want some assurance that the money asked for in the future is going to be sufficient to meet the needs of the city. There has been a great deal too much juggling. We voted early this year for the application of the funds left over from the previous year to the city's sinking fund. In part of

to improve the situation. As a suggestion, I would say, let us unite irrespective of political party and urge the Dominion government to enlarge the dry dock, for at present the vessels are anchored in a wharf larger than the Grafton wharf, which is much smaller than either the one at Hall's wharf or that at Hongkong.

W. BAUMONT BOGGS.

BOOKS LIKE A BLUNDER.

It looks as if, on behalf of Henry H. Rogers, one of the Standard Oil notabilities, an effort has been made to get the distributin by the American News Company of Everybody's Magazine, in its widest publication a series of articles on "Frenzied" by the industry of the country for several months.

Mr. Rogers the company was notified

Rock Bay muddied. Now we are going to be asked to vote for more money to be applied to the January 1980 budget. How much money is sufficient? Who is responsible for the estimates? Would not the money asked for to be used for the opening up of the shopping street be better spent on keeping Rock street open? The proposition to open an important thoroughfare and close an important one wants to be discussed.

The bylaw proposed whereby a sum sufficient to build an Old Man's Home is to be raised is one that makes one wonder whether the financial condition of the city is so precarious that such an amount required could be taken from the current revenue. The matter is municipal; the apathy referred to is not real by any means. What is exercising the minds of the ratepayers is the city's interest in the other two sessions are in the city's interest?

that its officers would be held liable for a distribution because of the "grossly libelous" character of the statements made by the writer or the Law Commission. Interference came too late to prevent the circulation of the current number, according to the representatives of the news company. It is by no means clear, however, how much attention would have been paid to the publication even had it been received in time. The publishers of the magazine express their willingness to assume all the responsibility involved, which means that they will be in the courts and liable by the consequences. The question remains to be seen whether in the matter of future issues the news company will assume further accountability.

Lawson is naturally jubilant. He congratulates himself. He makes no official statement.

Whether there can be a fair return for the money involved is another question.

Whether there is proper economy observed in the public works, supervised and carried on by the city engineers, is another question.

Whether the enormous cost of the cement sidewalk warrants the retaining of those entrusted with the work?

Whether some corporations are not receiving too many favors?

Whether some of the employees have been taken with the city seal on them, and have a mortgage on the city?

Whether the public accounts are published as fully as they should be?

Whether the money asked for in connection with the district attorney?

Whether it is good policy to close an important thoroughfare and open an unimportant one?

Whether the city aldermen should not present their yearly emoluments towards building an Old Man's Home?

WISE ECONOMY.

THE ESQUIMAUT NAVAL STATION.

Sir—There are many citizens of Victoria who regret that the time is now being made in regard to the withdrawal of the obsolete men-of-war from Esquimaut and the temporary removal to the Esquimaux wharves, that the mischief was perpetrated when a case of smallpox was discovered here some years ago. There is no doubt well founded about the depressing the spirits of our people more than their usual condition, for it will only frighten those who are now coming to the neighborhood for the purpose of settling here.

As an example of this, a Manitoulin who is now in Victoria asked me today if the ships were being withdrawn for fruit now that the ships were being withdrawn? This man wished to purchase an orchard, but having read in the paper that the ships were being withdrawn from Victoria ways, has become afraid of

the smallpox virus, anything but gall and wormwood to the belligerent Bostonian.

Interference was a mistake. Nothing is and nothing can be clearer than that Lawson will have his say. Nor can anything be clearer than that efforts to prevent him from doing so, precisely the effect that was not intended. The enormous contribution to the advertisement of which Lawson is in search. It is a recognition, an acknowledgment. One of its effects will be to encourage him, and he may say that he does not know—his fire is not inactive, which is to say, it creates concern just where he would have solitude induced. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose in the litigation he has upon the news company. On the other hand, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that Mr. Rogers has nothing to gain and some-

The figures furnished by you are too absurd to discuss. No business man would think them correct for a moment, and it must also be remembered that all naval supplies are free of duty and very little profit is made on contracts, as yearly tenders are called for.

As you seem to have no influence upon the "Pompieres" in changing its policy, I am sorry to find that you are about to lose—he was not well advised, I suspect—in the story of "Prenzied Finance" was subsiding to at least some extent. It has been renewed, stimulated, and there was a disposition to subject nearly all the statesmen of the world to Lawson's to lavish discount, but he has been taken with all the greater seriousness because of the counter movement in

The Buildings Erected in 1904

Year Just Flown Showed Remarkable Activity in Building Trades.

A Large Number of Handsome Residences Put up During Last Twelvemonths.

Victoria increased to a highly satisfactory degree during the year just gone, but in nothing more than in the additions to its buildings, residential and business. Particularly satisfactory has been the activity in connection with the erection of residences in this city of homes. Many of these dwellings are exceedingly handsome and costlier and all are such as must give the patriotic citizen still more pride in Victoria. Some were places that had lain idle since the founding of the city are now adorned with villas, cottages, mansions, which add very greatly to the attractiveness of these localities. An interesting feature of the building activity was the extensive use of brick instead of wood in the erection of many of these fine residences. This always indicates a feeling of security and a confidence in the future of a place. It is to be pointed out that some of the work for which permits were issued last year is still under way and will not be finished for some time. The interior work done in the Pacific Club building should be included in the formal estimate of expenditure on buildings last year. Other expenditures on alterations and improvements must be included in the year for the year, and that is a rough estimate at something over half a million dollars. The books of the building inspector show that permits for the erection of the following buildings have been issued during the year 1904:

Wm. Atkins—Building, Johnson street.
Alex. Anderson—1½ story frame building on Finlayson estate, Queen's avenue, \$1,000.
Walter E. Adams—1 story bungalow cottage, Belcher street, \$2,500.
Jas. L. Armon—1½ story frame building, Pandora street, \$2,000.
W. F. Adams—1½ story frame building, corner of James and Andrew streets, \$2,500.
Archdeacon of Columbia—1 story brick building, Fort and Douglas streets, \$2,000.
B. C. Land & Investment Agency—Remodelling Dawson hotel (now King Edward), Yates street, \$10,000.
Mrs. Sophia Barrett—1½ story frame dwelling, \$2,000.
N. Bertucci—1½ story house, Chambers street, \$1,500.
P. R. Brown—2 story brick building, Fort street, \$9,000.
B. C. Land & Investment Agency—Additional story on Nathan building, corner of Government and Broughton streets, \$9,000.
O. S. Bailey—2 story frame building on Cook street, \$8,900.
B. C. Land & Investment Agency—2 story frame building, Menzies street, \$2,200; two houses at \$2,200 each and four 1 story frame houses at \$1,800 each; total, \$13,500.
T. Barton—Three 1 story frame dwellings, Michigan street, concrete foundations, \$1,200 each; total, \$3,600.
Mr. Ballantyne—Frame dwelling, Beckley farm.
Mrs. Brunell—1 story frame house, Edmonton road, \$500.
A. Bruce—1 story frame building, Front and Russell streets, Victoria West, \$800.
W. H. Burns—1½ story frame building, Cadboro Bay road, \$2,000.
G. W. Boulding—1½ story frame building, corner Richmond road and Leighton road, \$2,400.
H. G. Brown—1½ story frame building, Oswego and Quebec streets, \$2,200.
F. Burgess—1½ story brick building, Topaz avenue, \$2,000.
D. R. Black—1 story building, Dundas street, \$1,800.
Mr. Brown—1 story frame building, Hereward road, \$1,000.
Mrs. M. E. Bell—2 story building, Cormorant street, \$3,500.
P. Chandler—One 2 story frame building, corner Dalton street and Esquimalt road, \$1,800.
Dr. Clemons—1½ story frame dwelling, Linden avenue, \$3,500.
G. P. R. Foundations for hotel, facing Government street, \$90,000; wharf, 450x50, \$18,000; warehouse, 60x90, \$7,000; office on Belleville street, \$9,000; total, \$124,000.
Geo. Gania—1 story frame dwelling, Queen's avenue, \$800.
G. Cruikshank—2 story frame house, Simcoe street, \$3,000.
W. J. Clarke—1½ story frame building, Henry street, Rock Bay, \$2,000.
John Colbert—1½ story, Beacon street, \$1,800.
Mrs. J. Clay—House, corner of Belcher street and Linden avenue, Belcher street, \$4,500.
E. P. Colley—1½ story frame building, McClure street, \$1,800.
Dr. Chas. M. Cobbett—2 story house, stone foundation, Pemberton road and Fort street, \$4,200.
Frank Clarke—2 story frame house, Pandora street, \$2,000.
Mrs. M. G. S. Costin—1½ story frame building, Work street, \$2,000.
Mrs. Duval—1 story frame dwelling, corner Stanley avenue and Alfred street, \$1,500.
J. and John Douglas—Addition of 1 story to Pitt-Reform premises, Government street, \$2,000.
F. N. Denison—2 story house, Superior street, \$2,500.
J. A. Davies—1 story frame dwelling, Yates street, \$2,500.
E. Drake—1 story frame building, \$1,800.
C. T. Dupont—Large cottage, Stadacona avenue, \$2,500.
R. Dinsdale—1½ story brick building, good stone foundation, Fourth street, \$3,000.
Clarence B. Deaville—2 story frame building, Gorge road, \$2,500.
Mrs. H. S. Fairall—1 story cottage, Esquimalt road, \$1,200.
Mrs. H. S. Fairall—House, on old Esquimalt road, \$1,500.
W. A. Gleason—2 story frame house, Stanley avenue, \$2,500.
Mrs. L. Gibson—1½ story frame residence, Douglas street, \$1,800.
B. Gilchrist—1½ story cottage, Dundas street, \$2,500.
Mr. Green—1 story cottage, Conits street, \$2,500.
Mr. T. T. Green—1 story frame dwelling, View street, \$1,200.
Miss A. Gribble—Dwelling, North Pandora street, \$1,500.
G. W. Garner—1 story frame house, St. Lawrence street, \$700.
K. Geiger—1½ story frame house, Queen's avenue.
Alterations to building, corner Government and Yates streets, for Imperial bank, \$6,000.
B. S. Holstman—1 story frame building, \$1,000, now occupied by Mary B. Lodingham.
Hong Yuen & Chang Yuen—2 story brick stores and cabins, Cormorant street, \$9,000.
Capt. R. Hicks—Two 1 story frame dwellings, Princess street, \$2,400.

F. J. Holland—1 story frame building, \$1,200.
Mrs. J. Houston—House moved to block 7, Work street, remodelling and additions, \$1,200.
John Hepburn—1 story brick building, used as theatre, Johnson street, \$4,000.
E. Johnson—2 story frame building, corner View and Ormond street, \$2,500.
Mr. Johnson—2½ story frame building, corner Farquhar and Quadra streets, \$3,000.
A. Johnson—2 story, Pandora street, \$2,200.
Mrs. C. Jones—Addition to building, Gorge road, \$200.
Geo. and Mrs. Elizabeth Kirk—Residence on St. Charles street, \$6,000.
H. J. Knott—Frame house on Cook and Elizabeth streets, \$2,000.
John Kinsman—1½ story frame building, Finlayson estate, \$2,500; 1 story frame house, Princess avenue, \$1,500.
T. B. Laundry—Addition to 2 story house, Simcoe street, \$700.
C. J. Leat—1 story frame dwelling on Niagara and Carr streets, \$2,500.
Mrs. J. Lacey—Two 1½ story houses, Queen's avenue, \$2,400.
Mr. Luscombe—2 story house, corner of Meares and Cook streets, \$3,000.
Mrs. Lawry—1 story frame building, \$800.
Lemon & Gommson—New sawmill, Orchard street, \$4,000.
Alexis Martin—2 story frame building, stone basement, Rockland avenue, \$7,000.
Moore & Whittington—2 story frame dwelling, Pandora street, \$2,500.
Building on old agricultural grounds—Two 2 story frame dwellings, Heywood avenue, \$3,600.
F. Moore—1 story brick building, \$7,500.
Moore & Whittington—1½ story frame house for Mr. Matthews, on George street, \$1,200.
H. E. Munday—1½ story frame building, Elliott street, Douglas Gardens, \$2,500.
E. B. McKay—1½ story dwelling, Douglas street, \$3,500.
G. Michaelis—1½ story frame dwelling, Elliott street, \$5,000.
B. Macneil—1 story frame house, Princess avenue, \$900.
E. Macdonald—1 story frame house on Simcoe street, \$2,000.
J. Madden—Two 1 story residences, Princess avenue, \$1,800.
H. H. Macdonald—1½ story house, South Pandora street, \$1,200.
Mrs. Annie Matthews—1 story brick building, corner of Market and Third streets, \$1,200.
Mr. McIlwaine—Barn, Collinson street, \$200.
Jas. A. McIntosh—2 story frame house, Fernwood estate, \$2,000.
Mrs. McGregor—Two 1½ story frame houses, Quebec street, \$1,700 each.
J. H. McGregor—2 story brick building, Langley and Bastion streets, \$15,000.
W. Y. McCarter—2 story frame building, Douglas street, \$2,200; also 1 story frame building, Douglas street, \$1,800.
D. F. McCrimmon—1½ story frame building, Fernwood estate, \$2,000.
Mrs. McKel—1½ story frame building, Government street, \$2,000.
H. Powell—1½ story house, Frederick street, \$1,800.
Jas. Phillips—1 story frame house, Camosun street, \$1,100.
Thos. Parcell—1½ story house, Clarence street, \$1,800.
H. A. Prior—1 story frame house, Alfred street, \$800.
Mr. Robert—2 story frame building, Dalhousie avenue, \$3,500.
Alterations to Crystal Theatre, \$1,500.
G. H. Ross—1 story brick building, \$900.
Alex. Robinson—2 story house on Linden avenue, \$3,000.
John Richards—Four 1½ story frame buildings, corner Meares and Superior streets, \$1,600 each; total, \$6,400.
S. Roberts—1 story building, Michigan street, \$2,400.
P. Richardson—1 story building, corner of Toronto and Powell streets, \$750.
H. and Mrs. Robertson—2 story house, St. Charles street, \$3,800.
Geo. Sander—2 story house, stone basement, Elliott street, \$5,000.
C. V. Spratt—2 story frame hotel, corner Store and Discovery streets, \$4,000.
Mrs. E. J. Sharke—1½ story frame building, Esquimalt road, \$1,500.
Peter Steele—Addition to dwelling, Catherine street, \$500.
Dr. Sheppard—Large cottage, Regents Park, \$3,500.
Mr. Sterling—2 story frame house, Meares street, \$4,000.
P. Shanley—Building, Esquimalt and Dalton streets.
Simmons & Coker—2 story brick building, Fort street, \$4,000.
Mrs. M. A. Sheppard—2 story frame house, corner of Young and Toronto streets, \$2,200.

VICTORIA CUSTOMS and INLAND REVENUE RETURNS

From the subjoined table the citizens of Victoria can gather for themselves plenty of proof of the increasing importance of the port of Victoria amongst the cities of the Dominion. The year just closed has been a busy and a prosperous one, and although the tables show only the figures for the six months of the Dominion fiscal year, enough can be gathered to prove that Victoria is not only not losing its place as a great commercial centre, but is actually gaining at no inconsiderable rate. As is well known, there is no gauge of prosperity like the customs house. By its variations can be read the increase or decrease in a city's or a country's business. Victorians have just cause to feel satisfied with the showing made by their city during the past year. The following are the customs returns up to December 31st of the last month has, of course, to be estimated:

CUSTOMS REVENUE.			
	Duty.	Chinese.	Other.
January	\$5,119 33	\$22 00	\$21 75
February	\$5,737 15	5 00	55 85
March	\$7,737 53	29 00	461 00
April	\$5,548 34	9 00	30 10
May	\$6,152 02	33 00	919 20
June	\$6,516 23	29 00	312 07
July	\$6,238 41	47 00	179 75
August	\$6,166 28	23 00	54 85
September	\$7,513 02	44 00	237 77
October	\$9,222 27	257 00	24 15
November	\$7,250 41	99 00	88 65
December (estimated)	\$4,918 15	70 00	55 08
Totals	\$74,069 14	\$619 00	\$2,621 44

EXPORTS.			
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Free.
January	\$84,529	\$176,285	\$176,285
February	10,575	6,196	25,674
March	18,330	12,804	69,922
April	9,077	13,600	56,337
May	21,416	8,731	31,458
June	23,297	12,859	13,531
July	21,461	23,085	17,396
August	41,438	8,005	64,852
September	77,157	7,471	43,147
October	192,726	10,288	31,986
November	213,350	21,508	31,422
December (estimated)	85,979	17,378	15,492
Totals	\$825,008	\$150,876	\$461,441

IMPORTS.			
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Free.
January	\$10,575	6,196	25,674
February	18,330	12,804	69,922
March	9,077	13,600	56,337
April	21,416	8,731	31,458
May	23,297	12,859	13,531
June	21,461	23,085	17,396
July	41,438	8,005	64,852
August	77,157	7,471	43,147
September	192,726	10,288	31,986
October	213,350	21,508	31,422
November	85,979	17,378	15,492
December (estimated)			
Totals	\$100,050 78	\$24,057 76	\$32,220 69

The inland revenue collections for the year, ending December 31st, 1904, are as follows:			
	Spirits.	Malt.	Tobacco.
1904.			
January	\$8,254 04	\$2,113 56	\$2,330 00
February	8,130 46	1,182 76	2,333 75
March	9,140 42	2,739 31	3,274 37
April	7,035 60	1,347 21	3,707 74
May	9,072 47	3,294 93	3,128 88
June	8,345 71	1,837 44	2,700 37
July	8,070 54	1,823 47	2,731 88
August	12,038 57	1,945 84	2,908 11
September	10,440 01	2,198 02	3,312 00
October	10,609 58	1,794 50	2,727 00
November	7,533 06	1,727 74	1,692 25
December	10,475 26	2,650 79	1,071 25
Totals	\$100,050 78	\$24,057 76	\$32,220 69

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November	7,533 06	1,727 74	1,692 25
December	10,475 26	2,650 79	1,071 25
Totals	\$100,050 78	\$24,057 76	\$32,220 69

The inland revenue collections for the year, ending December 31st, 1904, are as follows:			
	Spirits.	Malt.	Tobacco.
1904.			
January	\$8,254 04	\$2,113 56	\$2,330 00
February	8,130 46	1,182 76	2,333 75
March	9,140 42	2,739 31	3,274 37
April	7,035 60	1,347 21	3,707 74
May	9,072 47	3,294 93	3,128 88
June	8,345 71	1,837 44	2,700 37
July	8,070 54	1,823 47	2,731 88
August	12,038 57	1,945 84	2,908 11
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A Valuable Mainland Farm

500 ACRES, 400 BEING RICH MEADOW, ABOUT TWO MILES FROM PORT HAMMOND JUNCTION, C. P. R., AND WITHIN EASY REACH OF VANCOUVER. GOOD GRAVEL ROADS. WILL MAKE AN IDEAL DAIRY FARM.

Price Moderate

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

Poultry Supplies

We are now manufacturing the following supplies:
GROUND BONE, GROUND SHELL AND MICA CRYSTAL GRIT.
Patronize Home Industry.

Sylvester Feed Co., 87-89 YATES STREET
Tel. 413.

BEGIN the New Year by having an UP-TO-DATE Intercommunicating TELEPHONE System installed between your Offices and Warehouses. It will save you TIME, MONEY, WORRY and prevent MISTAKES. We will be pleased to quote you prices, and can guarantee satisfaction.

Hinton Electric Co., 29 Governm't St

now on a voyage to the Orient, and was to be repaired on her return. Had the Messrs. Bullen been successful in their bid for the work, it was their intention to construct and use a cofferdam, similar to that which they made and fitted to the steamer Moana when repairing the injured stern post of that vessel which was damaged by striking at Williams Head a little over a year ago.

The steamer Tremont, sister vessel of the Shawmut, will also be repaired on her return from the Orient. The Moran yards of Seattle have been given the contract for work to be done on her engine \$16,110. The Seattle firm is now preparing tenders for the construction of two cruisers and a first class battleship for which appropriations were made by the last U. S. Congress. It is expected that the U. S. navy will build many new vessels to further strengthen the navy during the coming year. The programme, it is said by Sound shipbuilders, includes the construction of three battleships, five scout cruisers, six torpedo boat destroyers, two squadron colliers, a gunboat of the Helena type, two river gunboats and a steam launch for service in Chinese waters.

AMUR ARRIVES.

C. P. R. Steamer Returned Yesterday From Where the Cold Winds Blow.

Steamer Amur of the C. P. R. line arrived from Skagway via Wrangell and Port Simpson yesterday morning. The steamer had few passengers, amongst whom was Mr. Tisdale, manager of the Alaska Steamship Gold Mining Co., operating to the south of Wrangell, who is en route to New York. The Amur brought fifty tons of specimens ore from this property for the Ladysmith smelter. There was also a shipment of ore from the mines on Prince of Wales island.

The Amur spent Christmas day at Skagway. The weather was cold, the thermometer stood below zero, and through the gap in the hills at the head of Lynn canal the cold winds made the sailors long for Victoria and the roses in the gardens. The trails were in good condition, but travel was light. The Dawson hockey team was on the way out when the steamer left, being expected to arrive at Whitehorse on Thursday last. The members of the team were coming out on bicycles.

Steamers Tees and Queen City will both sail tonight, the former for Naas and way ports on the northern R. C. route and the Queen City for the West Coast.

MARINE NOTES.

The German steamer Anabell will not come to Victoria. The steamer Saxonia, a sister liner, will come to the outer dock today to load the railway ties awaiting here for shipment to South America. The Saxonia is also a Kosmos liner.

MARINE REPORT.

Tatoosh, Dec. 31, 9:40 a. m.—Cloudy; west, 20 miles. No shipping. 1:40—Cloudy; southwest, 30 miles. Inward, two barks at 1 p. m. 4:30 p. m.—Cloudy; southwest, 30 miles. Anchored in Clallam bay, schooner Alpena.

THE TIDES.

High water 1:50 a.m.
Low water 4:00 a.m.
High water 10:31 p.m.
Low water 6:38 p.m.

A Legacy of Logs—The continued high winds of the past few weeks have strewn Esquimalt and Victoria harbors with a greater number of drifting logs and other debris than has been seen afloat for many months, greatly to the disgust of oarsmen and launch owners. The fine launch of Mr. T. Williams, the Esquimalt boatman, ran foul of one of these provokers of language several nights ago, damage resulting which necessitated an expenditure of between \$20 and \$30.

TO RENT

With possession on 1st December, the Commodious Rooms lately occupied by Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, on second and third floors of Hamley Block, corner Government and Broughton Streets. Apply to

Established 1858 **A.W. Bridgman,** 41 Gov't. St.

Electrical Apparatus For Power and Lighting

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO'S

Are the Standard Motors for Power Purposes, from 1-4 h. p. upwards. Address all enquiries to District Office, VANCOUVER, B. C.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, ONT.

EVERYTHING IN IRON LINE—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, STRUCTURAL IRON WORK, BRIDGES, WATER WORKS SUPPLIES.

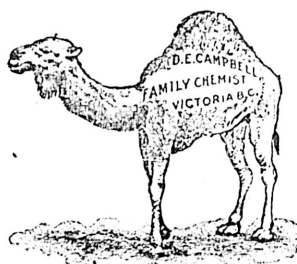
Address, Box 744, Vancouver, B. C.

**The Campbell
Prescription Store**
wishes everybody
a happy and
prosperous
New Year

WE ARE PROMPT
WE ARE CAREFUL

Look for the sign of the
camel when you want
drugs.

WE ARE HERE DAY AND NIGHT.



FIGURES TELL THE TALE

The importations of G. H. MUMM'S Champagne into the UNITED STATES and CANADA during the year 1904, reached the enormous quantity of 131,330 CASES (10,000 CASES more than year 1903). This is the largest importation of Champagne EVER KNOWN. No other brand approaches it in quantity. The unsurpassed vintage of 1898 now on the market. To be obtained everywhere.

PITHER & LEISER,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BRITISH COLUMBIA and YUKON TERRITORY

AUCTION SALE

Of New and Second-hand Furniture, Crockery and Glassware

Wednesday, Jan. 4,
1905, at 2 p.m.

See Wednesday's Colonist for Particulars.

L. EATON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Balmoral Auction Mart.

Canadian office and pocket diaries at Hibben's.

A fine assortment of New Year gifts at Hibben's.

We guarantee and will exchange our Waterman Fountain Pens, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Dean & Hiscocks' for Christmas Specialties.

W. JONES

DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER.

City Auction Mart, 58 Broad Street, will conduct your sales profitably. Best results obtained. Immediate returns. Liberal advances made. Residential sales our specialty.

Phone 294. W. JONES, Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

HARDAKER
AUCTIONEER

I am instructed to sell without reserve at my salerooms, 77-79 Douglas Street,

FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1905

AT 2 P. M.,

Desirable and Well Kept
FURNITURE

SMALL ORGAN, ETC.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer.

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY'S

JANUARY SALE

Commences on **TUESDAY, January 3rd**

We have just terminated a very successful year and with the old year we wish to say good bye to as much of our present stock as possible, and feel sure that the immense reduction we are making in this sale will do the trick. The following are a few of the Bargains we start with:

Dress Goods

42 inch Hopsack, was 75c. Sale Price	40c
40 inch Scotch Tartan, 65c. Sale Price	40c
54 inch Serge, 65c. Sale Price	40c
44 inch Zibeline, 75c. Sale Price	40c
30 inch Delaine, 50c. Sale Price	40c
42 inch Canvas Tweed, 75c. Sale Price	40c
45 inch Colored Cashmere, 65c. Sale Price	40c
42 inch Black Lustre, 65c. Sale Price	40c
42 inch Serge, 50c. Sale Price	35c
42 inch Tweed, 65c. Sale Price	35c
40 inch Eramine, 60c. Sale Price	35c
42 inch Cashmere, 65c. Sale Price	35c
42 inch Black Broche, 65c. Sale Price	35c
40 inch Covert, 50c. Sale Price	25c
50 inch Suitings, \$1. Sale Price	35c
42 inch Panics, \$1. Sale Price	25c
42 inch Colored Cashmere, 50c. Sale Price	25c
42 inch Colored X's, 50c. Sale Price	25c
38 inch Tartans, 50c. Sale Price	30c
42 inch Black Figured Lustre, 75c. Sale Price	30c
40 inch Zibeline, 50c. Sale Price	30c
44 inch Plaided Tweed, 85c. Sale Price	25c
45 inch Figured Lustre, 90c. Sale Price	45c
42 inch Voileine, 75c. Sale Price	50c
45 inch Zibeline, \$1. Sale Price	50c
42 inch Tartans, 75c. Sale Price	50c
42 inch Black Broche, \$1. Sale Price	50c
46 inch Colored Serge, \$1.25. Sale Price	50c
46 inch Black Serge, \$1. Sale Price	50c
44 inch Black Grenadine, \$1.15. Sale Price	60c
44 inch Tweed, \$1. Sale Price	60c
46 inch Black Serge, \$1.25. Sale Price	65c
42 inch Black Repp, \$1.50. Sale Price	90c

Flannelette Wrappers

Regular \$3.25. Sale Price	\$2.00
Regular \$2.75. Sale Price	\$1.75
Regular \$4.50. Sale Price	\$3.50
Regular \$2.50. Sale Price	\$1.50

Corsets--Odd Lines

Regular \$1.25, \$1.50. Sale Price, per pair	50c
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Ladies' White Skirts

Regular price \$1.00 for	65c
Regular price \$1.15 for	60c
Regular price \$1.50 for	85c
Regular price \$1.25 for	65c
Regular price \$1.85 for	\$1.00

Silks

Sash Silks were 30c. Sale Price	10c
Taffeta, 40c. Sale Price	15c
Paney Check Waistings, 50c. Sale Price	25c
Ponards, 50c. Sale Price	25c
Spot Japan, 75c. Sale Price	25c
Wash Stripes, 40c. Sale Price	25c
Colored Satins, 65c. Sale Price	25c
Japan Panics, 65c. Sale Price	35c
Paney Tans, 65c. Sale Price	25c
Broche Satin, 90c. Sale Price	35c
Moiries, 85c. Sale Price	45c
Ponards, 90c. Sale Price	50c
Plaids, 75c. Sale Price	50c
Bengalines, \$1.15. Sale Price	50c
Taffetas, 75c and \$1. Sale Price	50c
Taffetas, \$1 and \$1.15. Sale Price	60c
Satin Broche, 90c. Sale Price	60c
Ponards, \$1. Sale Price	65c
Broche, \$1.50 and \$1.25. Sale Price	75c

Gloves

Perrin's Real Kid, slightly soiled; regular \$1. Sale Price	75c
Odd lines, regular \$1. \$1.25, \$1.50. Sale Price	50c

Silk Gloves

Colors, regular 85c. Sale Price	25c
Colors, regular \$1, \$1.25, \$1.40. Sale Price	50c
Cashmere Gloves, regular 50c, 65c. Sale Price	25c

Print Gowns

Regular \$2.25. Sale Price	\$1.25
Regular \$2.50. Sale Price	\$1.50
Regular \$1.75. Sale Price	90c

Silk Skirts

Regular \$7.25. Sale Price	\$3.50
Regular \$9.75. Sale Price	\$5.00
Regular \$12.50. Sale Price	\$5.00

Comfortable Quilts

AT SALE PRICES.

Ladies' Night Dresses

Regular \$1 for	65c
Regular \$1.50 for	60c
Regular \$1.75 for	\$1.00
Regular \$2.00 for	\$1.25
Regular \$1.50 for	85c

Furs

Mink Ruffs were \$15. Sale Price	\$10.00
Stone Marten Ruff, \$20. Sale Price	\$15.00
Japan Kolinski, \$12. Sale Price	\$8.00
Fox Boas, \$17.50. Sale Price	\$12.00
Fox Boas, \$16. Sale Price	\$10.00
Alaska Sable Ruffs, \$12. Sale Price	\$7.00
Alaska Sable Ruffs, \$9. Sale Price	\$5.00
Alaska Sable Ruffs, \$10. Sale Price	\$5.00
Alaska Sable Ruffs, \$14.75. Sale Price	\$10.00
Alaska Sable Ruffs, \$10.00. Sale Price	\$6.00
Alaska Sable Ruffs, \$9.50. Sale Price	\$5.50
Marten Stole, \$22.50. Sale Price	\$17.50
Alaska Sable Stole, \$15.50. Sale Price	\$10.00
Thibet Ruff, \$2.75. Sale Price	\$1.25
Opossum Ruff, \$6.50. Sale Price	\$4.00
Hare Stole, \$3.50. Sale Price	\$2.25
Electric Seal Ruff, \$2.50. Sale Price	\$1.50

Children's Fur Sets

Grey Hare, \$2.25. Sale Price	\$1.25
Snow Hare, \$2.00. Sale Price	\$1.00
Thibet Hare, \$1.00. Sale Price	\$2.25
Thibet Hare, \$3.75. Sale Price	\$2.50
Thibet Hare, \$3.00. Sale Price	\$2.00

Silk Belts

Regular 75c. Sale Price	50c
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Crush Leather Belts

Regular \$1.00. Sale Price	75c
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Black Italian Cloth Skirts

Regular \$1.50. Sale Price	75c
Regular \$2.00. Sale Price	\$1.20

Corset Covers

Cotton, 75c, 90c, \$1. Sale Price	25c
Flannelette, 50c. Sale Price	25c
Ribbed Cotton, 50c. Sale Price	25c

Lace Curtains

AT SALE PRICES.

Remnants in Every Department

Millinery Department

Every Hat trimmed and untrimmed at half price, and in many cases less than half price. Every hat must go.... All the goods throughout our store are marked in plain figures, both the former prices and sale prices.... SALE COMMENCES TUESDAY.... Watch our windows.

Henry Young & Co.

LET THE BOYS FIGHT

They Will Gain Stamina Both Physical and Moral.

In his sermon on "That Boy of Yours," at the Pilgrim Congregational church, Spokane, Wash., Rev. W. J. Hindley said recently:

"Last year in Spokane 113 boys were committed for trial in the superior court. Their ages ranged from 8 to 19, and the charges against them varied from incontinence to highway robbery. Judge Hinkle makes the statement that the number of boys appearing before him in 1904 will reach the fearful record of 300, and this district (east of Monroe street and north of the river) has the unenviable notoriety of furnishing more of this number than any other one section of the city.

"The peace and pleasure of residents have of recent months been menaced by gangs of boys who have entered cellars, raided henrosts, disturbed services of worship and perpetrated scoundrel pranks of such an extent that for some time past people opening their homes for social purposes have been compelled to ask for police protection, and even then, in the majority of cases, the boys have managed to invade the unsupervised cellars into some controversy at the front door while the rest of the gang pillooted cake and ice cream from the kitchen.

"In the majority of cases, instead of being a moral pervert or degenerate, as many characterize him, the factor has been very largely in the failure of his elders to appreciate his nature and properly adapt the right methods of training.

"The elementary forces of boy nature are largely expressed in the initiative instinct, the imaginative instinct, the fighting instinct, the gang instinct, and it is the development of the boy along these lines that determines his future manhood.

"Many a parent has been perplexed over some unexpected expression of his boy's imaginative instinct; it may be in the line of exaggeration or even provocation, and sometimes children have been punished for falsehood whose only fault was a highly, perhaps abnormally, developed imagination. Parents need to study well their children and note the trend of these native powers, for this instinct which has given us our poets, artists, authors and preachers, and which every man needs for the toil of every day, is easily perverted and parents can by neglect or misuse of this power become responsible for such a boy growing into a deceitful, unreliable man.

"The fighting instinct is distinctly masculine. Just as the little girl manifests the maternal instinct by her love of dolls, just so does a boy express the paternal by his love of combat and conquest. Playground fights are a constant source of anxiety and annoyance to parents and teachers, but the spirit of it all is largely that sense of defender, protector and provider which characterizes the truly made man.

"The quarrelsome 'bully' is always a possibility when the fighting instinct is given free rein, and boys need to be safeguarded at this point in their nature. The boy's love for such fighting games as boxing, fencing, wrestling and football is natural, and such sports within certain restrictions develop courage, self-reliance and self-control.

"One only has to read history to see how the fighting instinct, rightfully directed, has been the largest source of great men. Alexander the Great could never have withstood their temptation to capitulate or compromise had it not been for that fighting spirit under proper motive forces. President Roosevelt, police commissioner, or leader of the Rough Riders, is a conspicuous example of the healthy and normal fighting instinct, put to its legitimate and God ordained purposes.

"Let the boys fight, if necessary, but

see that they fight fair. By doing so they will gain stamina, both physical and moral, that will stand them in good stead in the strain of after life.

"The 'gang' instinct is distinctly that of the adolescent, a period of life once measured from 14 to 18, but now must be recognized as beginning in many at 11. At this age our boy demands companionship, and that not of one or two boys, but of many. The interchange of play and work between one or two homes won't do any longer; there are new instincts and forces within him that demand expression, and out he goes and becomes one of the 'gang,' composed perhaps of five boys, more likely of ten or a dozen.

"The 'gang' instinct proves the real crisis in the life of the boy, and the direction of the gang largely determines the development of the boy. No community is free from its 'gangs' of boys; no community ought to be; but some communities provide for the direction of the 'gang' instinct and some don't, and the difference in these two policies is painfully apparent to any student of Spokane boy life. The 'gang' spirit is healthy, it develops loyalty. No real boy will go back on the 'gang.' It develops social service, it develops leadership. Pat Keenan and Tommy Hall are illustrations of misdirected 'gang' instincts. The James boys are striking object lessons of the 'gang' gone wrong.

"The great needs of the home are an awakening of parental responsibility and the providing of some safe place of resort like the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. or the Federated Boys' Club. There is much talk of the needs of a juvenile court and penal reform, but the emphasis on these things needs to be made stronger, but parents need to be made to understand that one ounce of father or mother is worth more than a ton of either priest or magistrate. Society must be educated to believe that it costs less to develop boys along right lines than to care for social and moral perverts.

"Let us have a closer alliance between the home, the school and the church and with this trinity of forces performing their legitimate functions, there will be little need for the intervention of the state in caring for 'That Boy of Yours.'

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The Advocate of Peace.

Other arguments, of course, are in place. War is waste, irrationality, colossal folly. In the present state of men's moral development these arguments are even more effective than the one of which we are speaking. There are, possibly, therefore, more practical and should be used for all they are worth in the "war against war." But the final argument against war is found in its deeds—its butcheries, its mad charges, its mangled flesh and bones, its raging passions in its horrors of the flesh and its more repulsive horrors of the spirit. However noble the causes or aims of any war may be thought to be, its deeds are always, from any high moral point of view, hideously wicked. How can any humane man, any man of conscience and moral sensibility, look these deeds in the face and then consent to go and do them?

These reflections have been occasioned by the war now raging in the Far East, where it has again been proved that "war is the business of hell," where its essential horrors have repeated themselves on a scale and with an intensity that have made the civilized world shudder. If the facts correspond with the reports and they probably are, much worse—these horrors have never been surpassed in anything bearing the name of "legitimate" war. But in essence they have had their counterpart in

every serious conflict ever waged.

The cutting down of a body of 400 Japanese, who had raised the white flag, by the Russians, in spite of the flag of truce, by the Japanese because of it, is indeed, if the report be true, a ghastly tragedy. But over and over again in savagely contested wars does history record the violation of the white flag. And how does the action of the Japanese in shooting down a body of their own men who had proposed to surrender differ in spirit from that of the regimental commander or company captain who, to save his lives from breaking, levels his revolver on a soldier fleeing to the rear and shoots him dead if he does not continue to fight? And how much baser, tell us honestly, is this reported butchery of 600 men than the stealthy torpedoing of a great ship which carries down to yawning death 600 men in one struggling, writhing mass? The one is "legitimate" warfare, the other is not; but which of them, in the name of common sense, is the baser?

Many of the blood curdling horrors enacted about Port Arthur and in the vicinity of Liao Yang—men tumbling headlong in masses into blind ditches, craftily set with sharpened stakes to impale them, men dying with their necks set in other men's throats or fingers buried in others' eye sockets—are only "legitimate" warfare carried to its extreme savagery, and ought to surprise no one who knows the history of war.

Modern Observance Of Ancient Festival

Suggestions for Celebrating Twelfth Night in Old-time Spirit.

Boston, Dec. 31.—Twelfth Night, old and new—for centuries it has been the jolly ending of the festive holiday season, frowned upon by the primitive church but finally accepted as inevitable and honored in every European country down to this time with entertaining observances. Its customs to an extent have been preserved and revived in this country. Many a Twelfth Night party this year will attest the growing popularity of cake-cutting, king-and-queen crowning festivities. Counting twelve days after Christmas and very shortly after the January dividends have begun to come in it has perennial claims upon public interest. There are, indeed, organizations which pay a great deal of attention to it. In New York city there is the famous Twelfth Night Club, organized about 1890 by a group of actresses—"professionals," of course, they call themselves—and accustomed to give each year a fete which is one of the social events of the season in Gotham.

It is probable, however, that Boston, the ancient capital of American Puritanism, witnesses annually the greatest Twelfth Night celebration held in any American city. The Copley Society, famous for its international loan exhibitions, such as the Whistler memorial exhibition of last year and the great collection of works by Monet which will be opened in March of this year, has for more than twenty years maintained record and antique that have grown in splendor and reputation until they are now recognized as the best of their kind presented anywhere.

These Twelfth Night celebrations of the Copley Society are, in fact, locally almost as important as the large art exhibitions which annually bring hundreds of visitors to Boston. The artists take the work of preparing for the festivities very seriously and spend scarcely less time and energy upon the costumes and other accessories than goes into securing from art collectors all over the world the most artistic possible setting. Socially and artistically these pageants have always been of such marked success that it seems strange more of the art societies of other American cities have not fallen into the habit of celebrating of a similar sort.

For the essential features of the Twelfth Night revel are few and simple, and have been about the same in all times and places. There is room for great variety in the details. Nothing certainly is easier to get up than a Twelfth Night party—given energy and enthusiasm on the part of a few people and a willingness of many to participate. A few of the particulars may be given.

Of course there is a cake, which must be a generous one, and concealed in it—a particularly appropriate ingredient in the pastry of a Boston society—there must be two beans. One of these should be black, the other white, so that the choice of king and queen may be simple. The pieces for the men participants may be cut from cake where the black bean is known to be concealed; what ever lady finds the white bean in her slice of cake becomes the royal consort for the evening. The appearance of the cake is announced at 8:20 in the evening by a highly decorated band and it is borne in by Father Christmas and a crier of attendants, to an accompaniment of an ancient song. The cutting follows promptly, with shouts of acclamation, as king and queen are discovered and escorted to their thrones.

In the old-time French festivities the first act of the newly chosen king was always to appoint the fool of the evening. This part of the ceremony for some cause has generally been omitted in the Boston celebration; there is no reason, however, why it should not be made a very effective part. The fool's business, of course, is to make abundant laughter by his jests and stunts. At the Copley Society's festivals special exhibitions of dancing, sword-play and magic have often been introduced.

The spirit of the old-time king was one of rollicking jollification, is poetically expressed by Herrick in his lines:

"Next crowne the bowle full
With gentle lady's weale,
Add sugar, nutmeg and ginger,
With store of ale, too,
And thus ye must doe
To make the Wassail a swinger.

"Give then to the King
And the Queene wassailing;
And though with ale ye be whet here
Yet part ye from hence
As free from offence
As when ye innocent met here."

The innocence of the antique carousal may be doubted. At any rate in France, where before the revolution the Twelfth Night antics were found at their maddest, wild times used to prevail. Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty in a curious political tract published soon after the battle of Worcester in 1651 says: "Verily I think they make use of kings as the French on Epiphany Day use their Roy de la Fève or King of the Bean, whom, after they have honored with drinking of his health and shooting about 'Le Roy Boit,' they make pay for all the reckoning not leaving him sometimes one penny rather than that the exorbitance of their debauch should not be satisfied to the full."

These abuses of the ancient fete night, the origin of which probably dates back to that season of classic license, the Roman saturnalia, are honored rather in the breach than in the observance in modern festive occasions, but many of the picturesque elements have been preserved. This year's celebration of the Copley Society, for exam-



CHARLES GORDON

RALPH CONNOR

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

I wonder how many of the readers of this paper know that Florence Nightingale is still living. To the present generation Florence Nightingale is merely a name, as Jenny Lind is a name, though their purpose in life was very different. Jenny Lind sang her way into the hearts of the people; Florence Nightingale, if I may use the expression, nursed her way into the hearts of her countrymen.

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820, at the Villa Colombiana, near Florence, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Shore Nightingale, of Lea, Derbyshire, were staying.

The very name, Florence Nightingale, most people suppose was an assumed one—it is so fanciful; but no, it is the real name of the lady who has borne it for eighty-four years. Eighty-four years is not an astonishing old age. We know many number of people who have lived for eighty-four years without attracting attention on that account.

It is the fact that Florence Nightingale's name and work are so well known, and have been so well known for fifty or sixty years, that if we heard that she was a hundred years old it would not seem any too old for a person who has done the work that she has done.

Miss Nightingale is the most modest of women. She has been approached

from all sides to write an autobiography, but she has always declined to do so. The nearest approach to an autobiography of this great and good woman is her life by Miss Sarah Tooley, soon to be published in this country.

If Miss Tooley's book does not tell all that we would like to know about it, it is Miss Nightingale's fault rather than hers. Nevertheless she has made an interesting story and one that will have thousands of readers; that is, if every one who knows the name and admires the work of Florence Nightingale reads the book.

Miss Nightingale now lives in London, and for nine years has been confined to her bed. Her mind remains unclouded, and Miss Tooley tells us "she follows with something of the old eagle spirit the events of the day, particularly those which relate to the nursing world. She is no longer able to deal personally with her correspondence, all of which passes through the hands of her secretary."

Ralph Connor gets near to earth in his book by Fleming H. Revell Company. Besides being able to sound deeply the emotions of man and woman, this Canadian clergyman is a wizard of outdoors and makes one feel a kinship to nature which is wholesome and re-

freshing. Combine blood, sinew, the passions of man and sunshine, open air and the green of hill and valley, and you have a mixture which is direct in its appeal, but when you add to it the finished art of the story teller the result is pretty near perfection.

"The Prospector" is one of the best books of the season. In it the author's irresistible impulse has returned to the beloved West—indeed he has almost touched again upon the country which his "Sky Pilot" and "Black Rock" have immortalized. The Crow's Nest Pass is a mountain pass leading from the Canadian Northwest across the line into British Columbia. "The Prospector" deals with the days before the smelter superseded the prospector, minor who panned his gold, when the country was peopled but sparsely and by the usual motley crowd of prospectors, cowboys, actor-do-wells and fortune hunters. Into this wild, free-and-easy country Ralph Connor introduces an Eastern college graduate—an athlete and a man's man always.

Impelled by the highest of motives, the man sacrifices home and religion and mother as the altar of stern duty, but never for a moment does he lose a spark of his sterling manhood, but introduces in these Westerners a necessary muscular Christianity in defence of the weak or in upholding the right.

beneficiary of a tremendous system of oppression, is the Czar Nicholas II. Fearing for his life, he is like clay in the hands of the grand dukes.

Diminutive and insignificant, when he stands at full height he must peer up to see the eyes of a woman. He has an aborn weakness that approaches effeminacy. His voice squeaks in a high falsetto. His education has been grievously neglected, for he has been bred entirely by women. The Czar of all the Russias is weak and vacillating, frightened by signs and dreams.

To sum up: Russia stands at a great crisis in an evil plight. Its aristocracy is rotten and tyrannous, its people sullen in ignorance, without moral sense, dull and brutish; its priestcraft often degraded, extortionate, and sensual; its land of natural resource wasted and consumed; its imperial line counting human souls and bodies as bullion for its coin-

ing; and its Czar a grotesque weakling.

THE PLIGHT OF RUSSIA.

John Foster Carr, in World's Work.
Autocrat among autocrats and grand

USE AND SUPPLY OF RADIUM.

It is a far cry at present to discuss the use of radium, or radium salts, for illuminating or heating purposes. I do not suppose there is one-tenth of an ounce of radium in the whole world. If you can imagine getting that amount of radium together it would supply more energy than 250 tons of dynamite. Few persons who talk about radium and its component realize the great scarcity of the raw material for yielding radium or the exceedingly minute particles used in the experiments that has astounded the world. It is impossible to say where the future supply of raw material is to come from. I believe that in America the carnotite looks promising as a basis for it. Cleveite, a mineral found in Norway, is also looked upon as a favorite source of supply.

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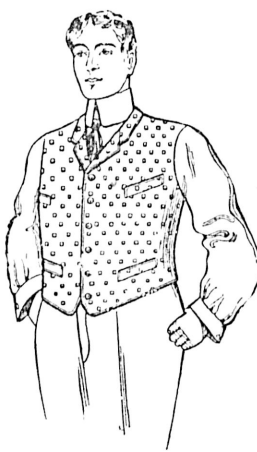
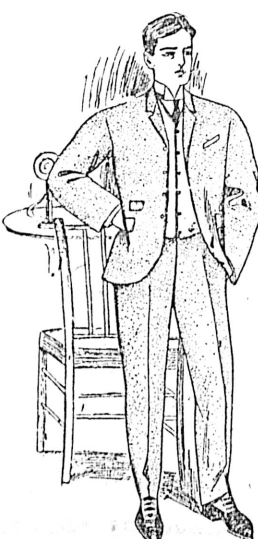
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PAYS TO GO AWAY NOW AND THEN

The attempt to determine the rational meaning and results, is not often looked upon, usually, as an unmitigated misfortune, it has not that finality which enforces a comprehensive resignation. Confronted by the great prostrating fact of death, we seek, through religion, science, or quackery, some solution of the mystery, some guide to hope. The sickened heart seeks security, it must bring consolation from the fatal. But the analogous phenomenon of sleep arouses no such investigation. We are so accustomed to this minor form of death, that though it is as mysterious as permanent dissolution, we give it little thought. It is so with absence. We regard life's partings with friends as inevitable; we fall into temporary thoughtfulness, trusting to awaken into the same old comradeship on the morrow, but we do not look for the compensatory good.

But we do at least understand the rationale of sleep as a recuperative agency, a necessary corollary to the work of the day. So absence may be regarded as a letup from the pleasant endeavor of intimacy.

With the best of friends we must give and take little annoyances, wounds too slight to complain of, yet which require time for healing. The newly married husband and wife learn to adjust themselves to a normal amount of friction, and become callous at the exposed spots where vanity and pride are sorest hurt. But this callousness induces a loss of sensitiveness which changes love into mere friendship. We have but to look about us to see this common effect of such close intimacy. It is the way of the world, the pathetic secret most women lack in their hearts. The little bruises have no time to thoroughly heal, and in consequence the emotional fibre is toughened and grows less and less responsive.

To correct all this is, perhaps, the proper function of absence. No matter how near and how dear a friend, meeting after parting makes him more welcome. The statement of this fact would be a platitude were it not contrasted with the happy relations of couples who have not known separation. The Browns, who were not parted for a day after their wedding, for instance, still stand as types of one of the highest orders of human affection. But we must regard such harmoniously married persons as exceptional examples of ideal love. There are few enough not to affect the general rule that familiarity breeds contempt.

The importance of the analysis of absence, however, lies in the fact of its explanation of why such exquisitely adjusted and perfectly made couples, so few, may it not be because the intercourse is not often broken? To prove that, however, we should find that the sailor, returning after his voyage, is always the happiest husband of the happiest wife. Not at all; for if we draw the analogy between temporary absence and sleep, this condition of protracted wandering would be most like the case of an invalid who is incapable

of long intervals of time. There is a definite period of emotional rest which is beneficial, but a longer absence from companionship creates a spiritual loss; we can see so many other persons, do so many things, pass through so many crises that we become spiritually foreign or estranged. We may change so much in ideals or in point of view that we cannot meet on the same terms one who has heretofore been in closest sympathy with us.

But the highest development of personality is not possible where the harshness of the span is fastened too closely. Molded by the same environment, witnessing the same scenes, the two can give each other little that is new. It is when husband and wife work side by side in factory or mine, that the most squalid and mentally deathlike conditions are found. It is the man of leisure who sees too much of his wife, who most often grows to tire of her. The business man who is continually refreshed by contact with his world, and whose wife, in his absence, makes the most of hers, have, when the lamp is lighted at the end of the day, something to exchange. This daily parting is for them a spiritual or emotional sleep, and brings a regular restorative effect to their union.

This consideration gives us at least a point of view, a way of looking at absence as, in its secret way, a blessing; and if it do no more than temper the pain of parting, that is so much gained. If I must go forth to war, I shall come back as a soldier; shall not that revelation of me delight you? I cannot speak to a stranger but I am subtly changed by him; I grasp new ideas, I know so much more of the world. Shall not that help and please you when I bring it back to your fireside? Shall we not talk it over and apply it to ourselves? I go out for a day seeking butterflies; and you, who share my love of entomology, look over my prizes when I return, rejoicing in the new additions to our collection. Shall you not rejoice as well over every fact of life that I bring after this and absence is over?

And when I return, your little world that made me known shall be forgotten. I shall have had time to see how things were, or from what motive it sprang. You, too, will have forgiven some of my carelessness and thoughtlessness; you will have had time to consider the fact that my faults and virtues spring from the same root; that I could not have quick affectionate impulses without displaying a quick temper also. What we know of one another shall have been digested, and we shall have had time for another meal, a further reach into the great unexplored realm of individuality, where we shall wander forever, seeking new delights.

Quida's heroine in *Omoo* spun this web of fancy much too fine. She was afraid to marry, lest a perfect lover became a commonplace husband. After she married she studiously kept him so far away that she could grow to know him too well. There's artificial sleep, if you like. I shall, I hope, trust my wife too well to resort to any such spiritual narcotic!

THE SCHOOLS MAKE MORAL DYSPEPTICS

A reader of our present course of study would be led to believe that all of today in order to be able to do all that is there laid down, are far in advance of those of a decade or two ago, and that public school graduates of former days could bear no comparison with those of the present time.

But what are the real facts of the case? Business men who employ our graduates tell us that they are sadly lacking in the simplest and most commonplace things, that their knowledge is superficial and inaccurate, that they lack the perseverance and application which habits of thoroughness and concentration would foster. Why is this?

Our system, aiming to do too many things, must necessarily fail in their accomplishment. None but the most capable pupils can do all the work laid down. The large majority, thus accustomed to falling far short of the standard, become indifferent or discouraged. For instead of repeating a term's work and doing it well, they are provoked to make room for others. In time all attempts to do the required work properly become utterly hopeless—yet the child must go on.

Trying to do too many things, attempting the impossible, so that nothing can be really thoroughly or well done, sense, too. In many cases the wrong thus done to individuals can never be repaired. Are we not creating a race of mental dyspeptics, superficial in character? Why are children not permitted to remain at the elementary level until they have thoroughly mastered it before being advanced to higher grades? Let us have more elementary classes, if need be.

The most sanguine, the most enthusiastic advocates of the radical changes made in the curriculum within recent years admit that the present course of study is too crowded. Why not cut out the non-essentials and give the child an opportunity to acquire a more thorough knowledge of the essentials. A step is being taken in this direction, but nothing short of a complete change will remedy the evil.

Education should give pupils the working tools, the ability for future self-help. If our schools do not give this they fail in their purpose. If the child finds himself advanced to the upper grades without being able even to add, subtract, multiply and divide, until they have thoroughly mastered it, they will be unable to read fluently and comprehensively, when and where will he make up the deficiency? But this is quite a common occurrence. Students of high grades blunder in the simplest figuring, spell poorly, and fail to take in the meaning of what they read, so that they are as a rule unable to do

tain information from the printed page by their own efforts.

Moreover, they not only lack thorough mental training, but the results attained in the many manual training subjects crowded into the curriculum are insufficient to serve them for any practical purpose. Special schools for those desiring a technical training would give students a thoroughly practical education along the special lines needed by concentrating attention on those branches in which they are to be trained. A course should not and need not prevent a thorough knowledge of the elements in the ordinary branches of learning, a complete foundation for a solid structure. The mind carefully trained from the start will expand and grow wise by its own effort, while the superficial smattering of many things now gained is soon wholly lost. Let us seek to create in the pupil a love for knowledge and the desire for its acquisition. Our efforts to crowd in too many facts do but weaken mental power.

The most successful business men are the great men of affairs tell us that it is careful attention to little things, to the details, that bring the sure reward. We are told that the talent of success is nothing more than doing what we can do well, and doing that for the sake of doing well and doing right for its own sake. Does our present educational system aim to develop such traits? Could anything tend more surely to ignore and to suppress these sound moral principles than to have the young child making vain efforts to do the impossible, and as a result doing nothing well, nothing thoroughly?

The young man or woman mastering nothing well enough to apply it in gaining knowledge is at a great disadvantage, will be easily and quickly discouraged and will be unable to rise above adverse circumstances. Let us, in the education of our youth, aim to give just what will fit them for their future field or work. Their welfare and happiness will depend largely on their success in life, and this in turn depends upon whether they are thoroughly fitted to fill their place in the world.

To decide what will fit each for his place in life is the problem we have to solve. So long as we are not considering the needs of the great masses that look forward to being wage-earners at the earliest possible moment, we are far from their solution. Not until we consider that each should receive a special training fitting him for his particular needs in addition to the desire and ability for further study and self-help, until educational advantages are offered with a view to supplying the needs of all, have we come to a realization of our obligations.

The establishment of special schools,

ASSEMBLY HALL IN EDINBURGH, WHICH HAS BEEN TAKEN BY FREE CHURCH.

It is difficult for those unfamiliar with Scottish ecclesiastical affairs to realize how completely the people of Scotland are absorbed in the church crisis. Every other question, fiscal reform not excepted, has been overshadowed and will remain so until parliamentary intervention, as everyone is agreed it must, effects a settlement.

The Established Church of Scotland, though not directly affected by the case, is keenly interested in it, for it is a Presbyterian body, like the United Free and Free Churches, and the question of the relaxation of the Confession of Faith, which partly led to the rupture among the Free, is being agitated in the State Church also. Thus the matter in dispute does not concern one sect only, but Scotland being what it is—a Presbyterian country—they are really of national dimensions.

The situation is unprecedented, and the issue at stake is so important that even those immediately affected on either side would be hard put to state the reasons for their position. The House of Lords has decided a state of chaos in the affairs of the largest church in Scotland, the United Free Church, and Scotland is watching what new waters will be cast out of this disaster.

The Free Church was formed in 1843

by the withdrawal of a great body of ministers and members from the Established Church. They did not re-establish the idea of a state church, but held that it must be a national church, independent of the civil magistrate.

As years went by and a new generation grew up, this principle was abandoned and the Free Church regarded itself as a voluntary church and passed resolutions in favor of disestablishment. A remnant, however, always adhered to the old idea.

At the same time the Free Church has become permeated by the teachings of the higher critics, and it has revolted against the harsh Calvinism of the Confession of Faith, which declares that only the elect can be saved and that the rest of mankind are ordained to destruction.

In 1892 the Free Church adopted a declaration not relaxing the Confession of Faith on this and other points. This heretofore great offense to the orthodox, however, later the Free Church united with another Presbyterian body, the United Presbyterians, who have never believed in a state church.

This was the last straw upon the heads of those Free Churchmen who still to the old establishment principle, and dislike the higher criticism. They

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the way to the front gate, and thus lay the foundation for future asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia and chronic catarrh to help you worry the girl after she has married.

Don't lie about your financial condition. It is very annoying to a bride who has pictured a life of ease in her ancestral halls to learn too late that you expect her to ask a baldheaded old parent who has been uniformly kind to her to take you both in out of the cold.

On the occasion of your first call, the girl upon whom you have set your young affections looks like an iceberg and acts like a cold wave, take your leave early and stay away. Woman in her hour of freeze is uncertain, coy, and hard to please.

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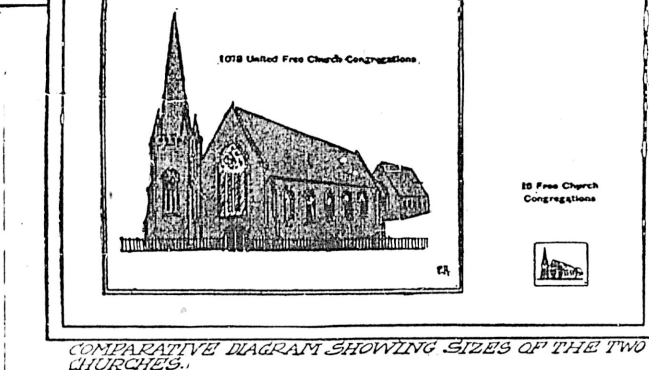
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COMPARATIVE DIAGRAM SHOWING SIZES OF THE TWO CHURCHES.

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The amazing results of this decision can be realized when one considers the size of the two sections—the United Free and the Free Free. There were 1,104 congregations in the Free Church

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The West Coast Of Vancouver Island

Geology, Mineral Resources, Mining Industry.

(BY W. M. BREWER, M. E.)

The West Coast of Vancouver Island is a most interesting and complex area. It is a land of great contrasts, of rugged mountains and fertile valleys, of dense forests and open fields. The geology is a study in itself, with its various rock formations and mineral resources. The mining industry is one of the most important, with its long history and its many successes. The West Coast is a land of opportunity, of adventure, and of discovery.

Since 1897 special efforts have been made at several points along the West Coast to develop some of the mineral resources and promote the mining industry, but in no one single instance has this development been so successful as in the case of the West Coast. The mineral resources are so abundant, and the mining industry is so well developed, that it is not surprising that the West Coast has become one of the most important mining areas in the world.

The outcroppings and surface indications in nearly every one of the mining districts on the West Coast of Vancouver Island are unusually good, both as regards grade and extent of ore. It is not a very unusual circumstance to find outcroppings of chalcopyrite which are so nearly theoretically pure that assays show them to carry within 2 or 3 per cent. of the content in copper from the same ore.

Considered from a geological standpoint, the West Coast of Vancouver Island presents several features that are not unusual, but which, taken together, make it a very interesting area. The geology is a study in itself, with its various rock formations and mineral resources. The mining industry is one of the most important, with its long history and its many successes.

One of the most notable of these characteristics is the absence of any zone of oxidation. Another is the fact that the entire coastline is so rugged and cut into by numerous fjord-like bays, inlets and canals. Indeed, this circumstance has been of the utmost importance to the mining industry, because it has had an opportunity to penetrate in through much of the interior that would otherwise today be an absolutely unknown land.

The late Dr. Dawson described the geology of the West Coast of Vancouver Island as being made up of rocks belonging to the Vancouver series, in which he included all igneous rocks, as well as the crystalline limestone, which he considered to be of the same age. The geology is a study in itself, with its various rock formations and mineral resources. The mining industry is one of the most important, with its long history and its many successes.

In this article the writer is enabled to describe the geology more in detail than was the late Dr. Dawson, because the facilities for traveling through that portion of the island, as well as the development attempted in the various mining districts, have made it possible to do so.

Starting from the Sooke peninsula, which is the southernmost corner of the island, one finds that the rock formations belong entirely to the hornblende or pyroxene series; and the crystalline limestone, which is found further to the northwest, associated with the hornblende series. It is also noticeable that eruptive action has been very severe, and as a result that fissured zones have been formed filled with a green basic rock, in which are found extensive lenses and pockets of high grade chalcopyrite ore, as well as grains and masses of the same ore disseminated with great regularity through the rock. Probably the most extensive of these zones in this locality is that which occurs in the northern part of the island, where the mineralized zone is of undetermined extent, but the ore-bearing ground has been shown to be fully 50 feet in width.

Along the coast line towards the mouth of the Jordan river, one finds that it is principally made up of a narrow fringe of cretaceous sandstones and conglomerates, but with no evidences of the hornblende series, and extending some little distance beyond Port San Juan, the prevailing rocks belong to the partially crystalline slates which make up the Sooke mountains. These slates are often graphitic in character, but the material has been removed, and the gold-bearing veins have been carried into the ocean.

described by the late Dr. Dawson as the Vancouver series, including the crystalline limestone which he also mentions in his report.

The prevailing mineral found on this portion of the island, that is to say on the Gordon river district, is high-grade magnetite, which occurs in very extensive bodies, and has been prospected very extensively since 1898. There is no doubt but that the magnetite is created for iron ore through the manufacture of iron and steel on the coast, that this portion of the west coast of Vancouver Island will furnish one of the most active scenes, and found the magnetite is the busiest mining centres in the west.

Jumping from the Gordon river to Barkley Sound, we find that very similar geological conditions occur in the neighborhood of the Barkley Sound, which empties into the sound near the entrance to Alberni canal, and that the prevailing mineral so far discovered is an iron ore very similar in grade and character to that which occurs in the Gordon river, but the deposits are apparently of very much less extent in the Barkley Sound district, although being situated close to salt water, they would probably for that reason come into the market earlier than would those from the Gordon river district.

The belt of rocks in which occur these bodies of magnetite iron ore apparently crosses Barkley Sound, for Copper Island, on the opposite side of the sound from the Barkley Sound, is made up of the same formation, and on it there occurs another very extensive body of magnetite.

Following up Alberni canal from its entrance to its head, a distance of some twenty-five miles, the prospecting finds that the geological conditions are very similar to those in the Gordon river, and that the prevailing mineral is a high-grade magnetite iron ore. The deposits are apparently of very much less extent in the Barkley Sound district, although being situated close to salt water, they would probably for that reason come into the market earlier than would those from the Gordon river district.

The geological formations in which these gold-bearing ores occur apparently occupy limited areas, and are not so extensive as the magnetite iron ore. The deposits are apparently of very much less extent in the Barkley Sound district, although being situated close to salt water, they would probably for that reason come into the market earlier than would those from the Gordon river district.

Traveling northwesterly from the Alberni canal, the main mineralized zone is easily traceable for it is crossed by Elk river and a portion of Kennedy lake; Deer creek and a portion of Tolno lake; Bear river and a portion of Bodwell sound; Horner arm; a portion of the Alberni and Hesquiat lakes, the last named being about 70 miles northwesterly from the Alberni canal in a direct line.

On all these streams and lakes, and in the near vicinity of each, considerable quantities of gold have been found, and a very similar character to that which occurs on the west side of Alberni canal being opened up.

quartz ore carrying gold and zinc values occurs in a well-defined vein. Prospecting in the Clayquot district, which has followed Bear river from its mouth to its source, and has crossed to the Great Central Lake, report the discovery of another mineralized zone in which copper ores predominate, and which is probably identical with a zone encountered in Spruce Lake, near the head of the Alberni Canal, and may possibly extend northwesterly through the centre of the island to Quatsino Sound.

Between these two zones, in the Alberni district, there occurs the formation which carries the gold-bearing ores, and as we follow in a northwesterly course from China Creek, it is found that Elk river crosses a formation which abounds in veins filled with gold-bearing quartz, and that also between the main zone of the Elk river, and what may be termed the Great Central Lake copper zone, there occurs a wide belt of granite in which are found veins carrying gold and silver values.

The high values carried by the outcroppings of these veins caused them to receive considerable attention from prospectors as they promised to develop into what may be termed good "poor men's propositions," but with depth the free-milling character of the rock has always been replaced by refractory character, which necessarily means that the simple treatment by amalgamation to which free-milling ore is adaptable must be replaced by the more complex treatment, either concentration and expansion, chlorination or smelting. This means that a considerable amount of money must be invested for equipment of mining plant as well as treatment plant, and up to the present time capital has been busy investing in prospects on the west coast of Vancouver Island, but there is no question but that this difficulty can be overcome when ever the owners of properties see it to realize that capital must be coaxed and cannot be driven. In fact, the remedy for the majority of the troubles experienced by owners of prospects in securing capital and negotiating sales will be found by them to be in their own hands whenever they are taken to a proper realization of the different conditions occupied with regard to making a deal between the man who has property and no money, and the man who has money and is being flooded all the time by propositions offering more or less favorable opportunities for him to exchange some of his money for property.

The writer of this article in a recent issue of the Colonist described the conditions around Quatsino Sound in as much detail as possible in a newspaper article, therefore deem it unnecessary at this time to repeat that description.

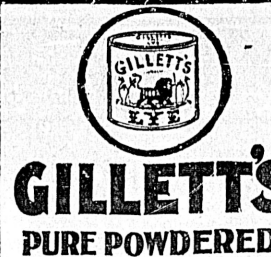
Meeting of British Columbia and Alaska Branch of Institute.

Recently I called attention in the columns of the Colonist to the fact that there was a possibility that the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers would hold their usual summer meeting in British Columbia and the Yukon.

According to a circular recently issued from New York by Dr. R. W. Raymond, the secretary, this possibility has materialized into a probable certainty, as will be seen by the following extract from the circular: "The invitation extended to the Institute in 1903 to hold a meeting in British Columbia (with an accompanying excursion to Alaska), has been cordially renewed for the summer of 1905; and it is believed that if a sufficient number of members will take the first of August, they will be given part of the plan which had to be given two years ago (by reason of the impossibility of securing suitable transportation) can now be carried out successfully. That plan (which will probably be followed again) was to hold sessions mainly at Victoria, B. C., followed by excursions to Alaska and to certain mining districts in British Columbia."

The circular goes on to state further that all the arrangements at the New York end will be in the hands of Mr. Theodore Dwight, assistant secretary, and that according to the programme provisionally arranged, it is proposed that the excursion party will leave the East June 24th, traveling by special train direct to Victoria. At the conclusion of the business sessions to be held in Victoria, which will occupy about four days, it is proposed to make an excursion occupying about twenty-one days, by chartered steamer to Snopishan bay, the Treadwell mines on Douglas Island, Juneau, Skagway, Skagway, White Horse, Lake Laberge, Dawson, and the neighboring mining camps, and back to Victoria.

On the way East from Victoria, it is proposed to devote five days in visiting mining camps in the interior, including probably Rossland, Trail, Nelson, Grand Forks, Greenwood, etc. If these camps are carried out, the excursion party would return to the East about August 3rd, and would have traveled more than 10,000 miles.



GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED
LYE

Ready for Use in Any Quantity.
For making SOAP, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets and drains and for many other purposes.
A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY
TORONTO, ONT.

institute will be organized shortly to arrange for the entertainment of the members at this end, and undoubtedly the government as well as prominent citizens will co-operate with that committee in order to make the visit of the mining engineers as enjoyable as possible.

QUEEN DRAGA'S JEWELS.
Her Bridal Dress Sold for \$30—Relics of a Grim Tragedy.

Into the crowded auction room at "Christie's" there was suddenly wheeled through the main doors a lay figure draped with a white, long-trained gown, says a London paper.

For two hours the auctioneer had been disposing of the magnificent gowns of a dowager countess and another lady of fashion. Men and women of all ranks, from the small Israelish jeweler bidding in sibilant tones for elusive bargains to the millionaire in search of a new gown for his wife, had eagerly competed for possession of items in that long glittering array of jewels.

Men had bid in hundreds; women, less daring, had faltered out £5 advances, their long eyes gleaming almost as brilliantly as the precious gems they coveted.

Then into the midst of all this splendor and excitement a ridiculous-looking dressmaker, "dumpy," covered with a simple-looking white gown, was pushed by two men. The contrast was so startling that a titter swept through the packed room.

But just as suddenly the laughter ceased. The faces of fashionably-dressed women reddened as if in shame at the ludicrousity. A foreign-looking man removed his hat and bent his head over the hem of the costume. A moistness showed in his eyes, for his cruelly murdered Queen went to her nuptials in that dress—"Lot 61: The bridal gown of Majesty the late Queen Draga of Servia."

Ten pounds—twenty pounds—thirty pounds! The auctioneer's hammer fell at the last figure. The ghastly-looking "dumpy" was pushed out of the room, and the assassinated Queen's wedding dress made its second appearance in public.

It was easy to see Queen Draga must have been exceptionally tall to have worn that gown; nor was much imagination needed to invest it with that slender, graceful figure, and to endow it with the bright, animated face, surmounted with coils of jet-black hair—the face which captivated the boy King of Servia one morning when he visited his mother, Queen Natalie, at Biarritz, and saw for the first time the late Queen Draga, the engineer's widow, who had become a lady in waiting.

"I knew there would be thorns about my crown," said the newly-made Queen shortly after putting away her wedding dress—the lot 61 of the auction sale. "My happiness was bound to make me enemies."

In the evil hours of Thursday morning, June 11 of last year, some of these enemies stole into the royal apartments at the palace, Belgrade, and treacherously slew both King and Queen.

Another chapter in this grim tragedy seemed reopened at the auction sale, when Queen Draga's state costume was offered to the highest bidder. It looked ghastly and impressive, even on the "dumpy" dressmaker. The design was that of the royal Serbian costumes of the fourteenth century. The robe was of purple velvet, elaborately embroidered with the Serbian arms and other antique ornaments in gold and silver thread.

A white satin stole bore a trellis design and border of trefol foliage in gold thread, while down the centre were quatrefoils in purple silk. Quaint, yet beautiful, was a tiara of gold set with cabochons, rubies, turquoise, pearls, and diamonds, and the silver vases speckled with gold. The girdle was mounted with gold and silver and set with paste gems.

This costume was worn at all state receptions, the catalogue explained. Ultimately, the whole gorgeous state collection went for £270. A gold pendant and pair of earrings, "usually worn with the state costume," realised £70.

At £120 there was knocked down a second diamond tiara fashioned like a "true lover's knot," and worn by the Queen at her wedding. A bracelet of large cabochon emeralds and brilliants presented to the unhappy Draga by the Czar fetched £480.

The Persian Order of the Sun realised £115. The star and badge of the order were composed of diamond rays springing from and surrounding an emerald field. The Shah of Persia presented the order to Queen Draga when he visited Belgrade in 1900. It is only given to the sovereign ladies, the other recipients being the Czarina, the Empress, and Queen Margherita of Italy.

Altogether the heirs of the unfortunate Queen Draga, by whom the sale was ordered, will receive £2,335, less the usual commission.

ELECTRICITY IN HOUSEHOLD.

Of electric cooking apparatus there are now in use innumerable devices, such as portable stoves, saucepans, tea kettles, blazers, boilers, broilers, coffee

Re Foreshore for Fishing Purposes.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for receiving tenders for lease of foreshore for salmon fishing purposes is extended up to and including Wednesday, 1st February, 1905.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 22nd December, 1904. d25

Notice of Application for Grant of Foreshore and Licence to Construct Wharf.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1880, Chapters 30 and 32, the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria has applied to the Governor-General in Council for the grant of a portion of the Foreshore on the Northeast of Rock Bay in Victoria, and for the construction of a wharf and improvements proposed and a description by metes and bounds of the proposed sites of the same have been deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid.

pots, electric ovens, griddle cake cookers, waffle irons and water urns. And outside the list of kitchen utensils, but also useful in the household are such appliances as ship-food warmers, immersion coil heaters which may be inserted in any kind of a vessel and used for heating liquids.

Electric heating pads for the application of heat to the human body are a great improvement over the hot-water bottle. In the "electrotherm" the heating units are covered with soft lamb's wool and as high a temperature as 180 degrees Fahrenheit may be maintained.

Electric curling irons for the busy traveler are a dainty toilet accessory. More than fifty thousand of these appliances are now in use. They draw their energy from an incandescent lamp. Clear lighters, which use the current only while the cigar is being lit, is another unique adaptation of the electric unit. Pressing the button, the current strikes a little arc between two carbons.

CHILDREN IN THE HOME.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The children of the family—one is apt to look on them as burdens, bothers and expenses.

When the baby comes, he it ever so welcome, the mother has more work to do. As it grows into childhood and on to maturity, it is more and more care, worry and expense.

And so the little children, these innocent trespassers, are borne with as patiently as possible until they grow to a successful manhood or womanhood.

Few stop to think deeply about this, or it would be plainly seen how erroneous the impression.

The children of the family, instead of being burdens, are burdensome because small savors who are daily means of grace; and who lead the world-worn parents once more into the paths of innocence and peace.

A baby's tiny hand clasped around his mother's finger, his still heart throbs of sorrow and of bitter trouble; a baby's arms around his father's neck have brought to the man's weary brain a renewal of that love which is all that makes life livable.

RAW CREAM

is inferior to Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream in richness and delicacy of flavor. Peerless Cream is superior as cream for cereals, coffee, tea, chocolate and general household cooking. It is the result of fifty years experience with the milk problem.

At Cost—The B. C. Market is offering the balance of a large stock of fine turkeys and geese at actual cost.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

IN THE MATTER of an Application for duplicate Certificate of Title to a portion of the Estate of John Bennetts in Subdivision 4, Lot 6, Block "B", Finlayson Estate, Victoria City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is my intention, at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to above Lot, issued to Elizabeth Sarah Bennett on the 20th day of March, 1890, and numbered 1073C.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Land Registry Officer, Victoria, B. C., this 10th day of November, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for an Act enabling Celeste Joly of London, England, Inventor, and the Light Traffic Company, Limited, of Victoria, B. C., to apply for the issue of a Canadian Patent of new and useful inventions known as the Calliet and Mono-Rail Portable Railway System, wherein Celeste Joly is the Patentee in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and various foreign countries, notwithstanding the lapse of one year from the issue to him of the patents aforesaid.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 31st day of December, 1904.

CASSIDY, DUMBLETON & SOLOMON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in an action Frazer vs. Murray, and to me directed, I have seized 16 shares in the Bark Antelope Company, Ltd., standing in the books of the said company in the names of Geo. D. Murray and Louis S. Murray, and will offer the same for sale at public auction in front of my office, Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., on Thursday next, January 5, 1905, at 11 o'clock a. m. Terms of sale cash.

F. G. RICHARDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, Dec. 29, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given, that thirty days after day we intend to make application to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in the District of Nanaimo, and to be known as a post marked B. C. Co. S. W. Post, placed on the East bank of the Tzee River, opposite Indian House, within about 15 chains of Queen's Lake, in the Victoria District, thence 160 chains North, 40 chains East, 100 chains South, 40 chains West to point of commencement—containing in all 840 acres.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNING CO., LTD.

B. C. Mess, Manager. 313

December 12, 1904.

THIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. B. C. Carr as President of the Executive Council, the Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Finance, David Russell Kerr, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, and Johannes Runtz, of the City of Vancouver, Esquire, to be Commissioners under the "Public Inquiries Act" for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon the operation of the Public Works Act with respect to its practical bearings on the financial requirements of the Province.

The said Commissioners will hold their first meeting at the office of the Minister of Finance, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1905, at 10 a. m., of which all persons interested are hereby to take notice and to be present at the said meeting.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 29th December, 1904. d21

NOTICE.

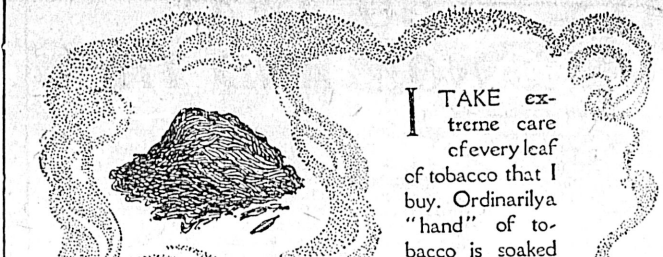
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I TAKE extreme care of every leaf of tobacco that I buy. Ordinarily a "hand" of tobacco is soaked in water when it is received—I simply moisten the leaves in such a way as to only slightly dampen every part of every leaf. By this means the strength of the tobacco is not impaired—its smoking quality—fragrance and pungent deliciousness, is conserved to the smoker intact.

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Limited
Granby, P.Q.

My Pharoah Cigars have as filler a high grade selected leaf of the Manicagua district of Cuba, which I buy myself in Cuba—a binder of the celebrated Broadleaf of the Connecticut valley and a clear leaf wrapper—genuine Sumatra, which I import direct from Amsterdam. My Pharoahs are exceptionally good smokers.—J. B. P.

None genuine unless branded PHA-RO

There's Always a Need for

"PROGRESS"

Extra Trousers.

They save the wear of the pair that matches your suit. They lend variety to one's appearance. They make a handsome, stylish suit with a coat and vest that you would otherwise cast aside.

"PROGRESS" Trousers are poems in cloth. The richest, handsomest patterns and color schemes—hand moulded into permanent shapeliness by expert tailors.

Sold by leading clothiers throughout Canada.

Who Said That

diamonds had raised in price? You would not think so if you get our prices on Diamond Rings, Lockets, Pendants, Cressets, Studs, Earrings, etc. We import them direct from the cutters in Amsterdam, which enables us to give our customers the best value for their money.

Did you see our special lady's diamond ring at \$8.00, \$10.00 and up, genuine ruby rings, 14k. solitaires, \$15.00 to \$60.00.

We would like you to inspect them. We solicit a call.

J. WENGER
JEWELER, GOVERNMENT ST.
Direct Importer of diamonds and high grade watches.

JOIN THE CANADIAN PREFERENCE LEAGUE

100,000 MEMBERS WANTED

THE object of the League is to educate Canadians how best to apply the Canadian Preference sentiment. Members of the League are expected, when making purchases, to give preference to the products of Canada and to all articles of Canadian manufacture, when the quality is equal and the cost not in excess of that of similar foreign products or manufactured articles. Each member is also expected to give preference to Canadian labor and to this country's educational and financial institutions. A monthly journal will be published in the interests of the League and mailed to each member. The annual membership fee and subscription for the Journal is \$1.00.

CUT THIS OUT, SIGN, AND SEND TO THE SECRETARY, THE CANADIAN PREFERENCE LEAGUE, Room 20, Home Life Building, Toronto.

Please enroll my name as a member of the Canadian Preference League, enclosing the \$1.00, my membership card and subscription for one year to "CANADAFIRST," the Journal of The Canadian Preference League.

(Name) Mr., Mrs., Miss _____

P.O. Address _____

Date _____

THE PINE CREEK POWER COMPANY, Limited.

Victoria, B. C., December 23rd, 1904.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

TAKE NOTICE that a special general meeting of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, in the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1905, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the following special resolution:

RESOLVED, That the capital stock of the Company be increased by the issue of shares of the par value of not more than \$50,000, in either one or both of the following ways:

1. By the issue of Common Stock.

2. By the issue of Preferred Stock.

Or in the alternative,

RESOLVED, That the Directors be authorized to borrow in any one of the ways following, a sum not to exceed \$50,000, and to apply the same for the purpose of the Company:

(1) By Mortgage.

(2) By the issue of Debentures.

A. L. BELFLEA,
Secretary.

Always Remember the Full Name

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. L. on every box. 25c

Evening Gowns

Pictureesque and Practical

Embroidered Satin,
Pailletted Lace and
Painted Chiffon of
Finest Handwork.



WHITE SATIN with
Hand Painted Chiffon.



White Satin with Chiffon Roses



BLACK Tulle with
Paillettes.

In preparation apparently for an unusually long winter season, for Easter falls late this coming season, there has been an uncommon number of new designs for fashions for evening gowns, so that the range of choice is almost unlimited. A woman, if she so elects, may be gowned in some picturesque fashion, may be most conventionally attired, may garb herself in satin or velvet, or may wear the flimsiest of lace or tulle and have the delightful consciousness of being quite the fashion.

In colors there is also a rich field of choice, and the different shades of the different colors are apparently endless. In embroideries and laces it would also seem as though designers and manufacturers alike had combined to turn out rare and wonderful effects. Hand work, as has so often been said, has reached a degree of perfection unknown before this winter, while in machine work such results have been obtained as to make it difficult at first glance for a trained eye to distinguish the real from the imitation.

COLORED SATINS FOR EVENING.

Velvets and satins are lighter in weave and texture than formerly, and consequently lend themselves to the new design much better. Long lines and graceful draperies can be much more easily obtained when the material is of such grade that it can be arranged in accord with the prevailing fashion, which at the moment calls for grace and supple folds. White and light-colored satins are extremely smart, but for the moment the colored satins are more popular than white, and if the former are used the ivory and cream tones are considered more effective than the plain or blue white. Skirts of medium length, with pleats at the sides and back, are made up without trimming, and show off a fine quality of satin to the best possible advantage, while a much cheaper quality of satin can be made up to better advantage in a skirt

with these shaped flounces. The draped waist, but always with a long point in front, is the most popular style, but rather an odd effect can be obtained by the exaggerated wide belt or bodice, with a short bolero of satin or lace over it, and slashed at the back to show the bodice, which goes almost to the top of the waist.

A charmingly picturesque model, suitable for an elaborate gown or a simple dinner gown, is copied from an old picture. The Watteau pleat is more than suggested, although not fully carried out. The material of the gown is the palest blue satin, while down the front are lines of pale pink chiffon roses, applied on to the satin. A full ruffle of lace, so full that it falls like a jabot on either side, brings the parts quite close together over a lace front. The sleeves, in elbow length, finished with wide lace ruffles, are tight-fitting, with, however, just a suggestion of fullness at the top, giving rather a higher effect than if there were a sloping shoulder seam. A flowered brocade made after this mode, especially if the pompadour patterns are used, is also most charming, and, if economy must needs be consulted, is less expensive, for a cheaper quality of brocade straw satin looks well, and there need not be the chiffon applique, the lace being an all-sufficient trimming.

Spangled and pailletted robes. Surely it would seem as though the time must have come for them to seem just a trifle old-fashioned, particularly as the papers

are filled with advertisements of them, and at such popular prices, but the spangled gown fills a place in the wardrobe that nothing else seems able to, and now there are so many different qualities and colorings, as well as patterns, that the variety demands attention.

A black net gown with jet silver, gold or steel paillettes is one of the most effective gowns a woman can possess. For the moment the gold spangles or paillettes are tremendously in demand, and consequently are smart. The craze for brown is seen in the different shades of the color with brown or gold spangles; while mauve, blue and green are also to be found in any number of new and effective patterns. White spangled with

silver is not so new, but the designs outlined with the spangles or paillettes are absolutely novel. Yellow with gold is exquisitely harmonious, and white spangled with gold and put over pleated or yellow chiffon gives a deep champagne which is most original and striking.

There is not a great variety of design in the making up of spangled gowns, or robes, as they are called. The most expensive have ruffles or flounces, the cheaper ones are much simpler—on the pattern and the spangles or paillettes depends the price, for the quality is very much the same in all. The machine made, heresy though it be to admit it, have the disagreeable property of going in pieces; if one or more spangles are ripped or torn the others, as a rule follow suit, while the hand sewed gowns—said to be—last much longer, so far as the spangles are concerned.

All spangled gowns must be made up over chiffon or tulle and on silk or satin foundation, and although it seems at first glance as though it would be by no means difficult to make up one of these pattern robes, the proposition is by no means a simple one. The waist and skirt of silk or satin must be carefully fitted, the skirt must be full enough, then must come the gathered, shirred or accordion pleated chiffon skirt and chiffon covering the waist, and finally the robe itself must be most carefully hung, so as to secure the desired "flare" and yet not cut too full around the hips, for the net of which these gowns is made

is apt to be rather harsh in texture and does not fall gracefully into pleats or gathers.

The color scheme can be gone into tremendously, for the color of the lining will work a perfect transformation of the spangled net. A most effective form of black net spangled in gold is caught up over pale yellow, and the coloring is exquisite, for the lining seems to bring out and intensify the brightness of the gold. The same form over black is entirely different in effect, so different it is hard to realize the same.

A RIOT OF LACE AND EMBROIDERIES.

There is great danger of over-elaboration in the fashions for this winter, for fancy has quite run riot in the matter of lace and embroideries. A satin gown is often so hidden by the embroidered lace with which it is trimmed that very little of the material shows. The berthia of lace, also embroidered and generally spangled, quite hides the upper part of the waist, and if only a glimpse of the rich belt or bodice is disclosed that is considered quite sufficient. The fashion is a boon to the woman who finds it requisite to make over her last year's wardrobe for so few yards of the material need show, and under the

flounces of embroidered lace, a multitude of sins may be hidden. At the same time the woman who loves beautiful clothes and can have them now an opportunity to be well dressed according to her most luxurious ideas, or the very fact that throughout the entire gown are used only the newest and most expensive of fabrics is most satisfactory.

Embroidered lace is one of fashion's most inexpensive fads, and such strange schemes as using medallions of hand-painted or embroidered chiffon in lace is extremely fashionable. The coloring of the painting or embroidery must always be light—green and blue, pink and green—the tiniest of plumes and the finest of flowers. Most exquisite to examine is such work, although again it must be admitted that its beauty does not appeal instantly to the casual observer. On the palest pink, blue, green or white satin green trimming of this description is in keeping, and, after all, the question of dress is a serious one on these days, and behooves every woman to perfect herself in the art thereof so that she can tell at a glance the real from the false.

The hand painted chiffons used for entire gowns or in flounces show always a much bolder treatment as to dress, larger flowers and a deeper color throughout, while the embroidered laces have also a bolder treatment, the flowers of chiffon or silk embroidery being on a larger order and the colors deeper.

EMBROIDERIES TO MATCH LINING.

Another curious fashion is to be noted in the design of the embroidery being quite different from that of the lace on which it is worked. A pattern of a trailing rose vine or a wistaria in the delicate purple shades has nothing whatever to do with the designs of the lace on which it is worked, and yet oddly enough the two designs do not conflict as might be supposed, but apparently each but accentuates the other; the colors in the embroidery standing out in strong relief from the flat surface of the lace, while the design of the lace shows most clearly underneath. A charming fancy illustrating what an important part color plays in this year's fashions shows itself in the color of the lining over which these gowns are made being repeated in the embroidery. Then with girle and a touch of color on the waist of the deep-est possible shade in connection with the color of the embroidery the effect is most original. Only be it noted that there should be a touch of the same deep color used in a flower or knot of ribbon in the hair, otherwise the gown will not be nearly so becoming.

To go back to the jet embroidered and pailletted gowns being so useful. There can be endless changes wrought by the colors introduced in belt or in the trimming on the shoulder, or orchids—or, in truth, of any flower—and the gown looks utterly different, while the colored bodices, if becoming, will again furnish quite an innovation. Detail, detail, always detail is more requisite than ever to the finish of the modern smart gown. Flowers, ribbons, stockings, shoes, not to mention hair ornaments, must be one and all be carefully chosen, and must be exactly right to give that finished smart effect that fashion demands of her followers. Now, however, is the opportunity for the clever woman to prove herself clever, and for the woman blessed with good taste in dress to exhibit her talents. She, with a capital S, will choose only what is becoming, and will study her own special color scheme, and the end will justify the means.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove.

H. H. Abbott, 80 Government street, is the man to see before purchasing your tickets to the Old Country. He is agent for all lines.

Williams & Co. for Fancy Vests.

Try Hartley's Butter Toffee.

Let's diaries at Hibben's.

Williams & Co. for Christy's Hats.

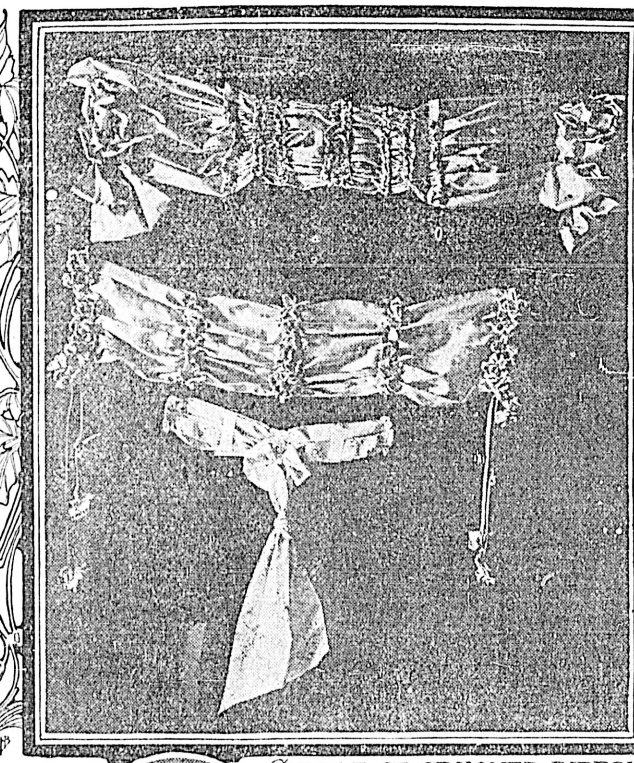
New supply "Masquerador" just received. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Our store is full of suggestions for desirable Christmas gifts, and you can not help attaining satisfaction in selection. Weiler Bros.

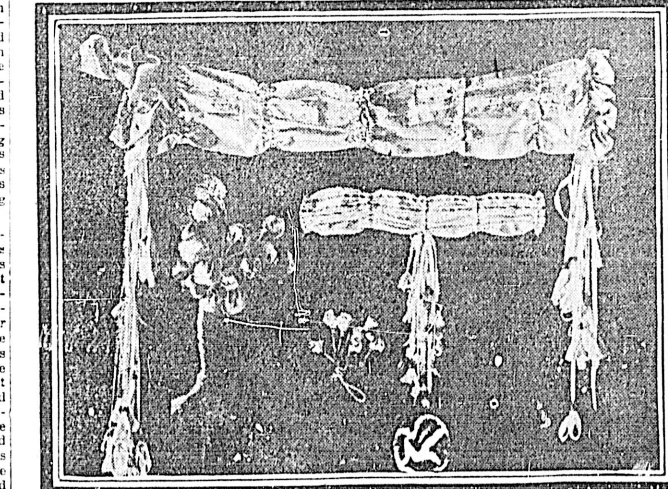
Ribbon Reigns in Fashions for Girdles, Collars and Hair Bows



BACK OF GIRDLE WITH SHOWER BOW.



GIRDLE OF CRUSHED RIBBON IN SHADED VELVET GIRDLE OF VELVET RIBBON TRIMMED WITH VELVET



GIRDLE OF PINK DRESDEN AND PLAIN RIBBON FINISHED WITH SHOWER OF NARROW RIBBON, FASTENED WITH CALYXES COLLAR OF WHITE AND GREEN RIBBON HAIR ORNAMENT OF SHADED RIBBON-BALLS HAIR ORNAMENT OF RIBBON BUDS.



HAIR ORNAMENT OF RIBBON BUDS.

Universal Passion for Hair Dyeing

THAT the high note in hair dyeing has recently been struck seems to be substantiated by the numbers of women who cross the ocean of the Channel respectively to Paris and often with the main object in view of their leaving their tresses becomingly tinted. For it is in Paris, the Mecca of prolonging beauty and charm, that hair dyeing has entered the realm of art. No longer, says the Frenchwoman, need hair thus treated be done up in the manner of the sickly, unlovely aspect of days gone by. Indeed, as the advanced knowledge of hair dyeing is used, it becomes more a process of hiding from public gaze the hair's desire to turn gray than a means of changing its original color. This latter act, happily, is no longer regarded as being in good form, while gray hairs perhaps more than ever are looked upon as indicative of age. Despite the truths that harsh features are softened by them and that they occasionally crown young heads, they cannot, it seems, shake themselves loose from hoary associations. Always it comes as a shock to find the first gray hair in the head.

English women are credited with being more keen about the hair's turning than those of any other nation. It must also be said, however, that the French follow them closely, and Americans are strongly pushing for the lead. This state of things, no doubt, has come about through the improved dyes which are now used and in the better knowledge of how to apply them. No longer need dyeing be a distinctly beneficial, causing its growth to be invigorated and its lustre to brighten. And this secret of improvement, with many other good things, has come from the Orient. A few French people have laid hold of henna, the famous Eastern herb, and cleverly adapted it to modern needs. Since, moreover, they are not spreading broadcast the secret they have evolved, it becomes necessary for English and American women to go to their fair city for its benefits.

That henna, a vegetable dye, is not injurious to the hair's steady growth may well be argued from the centuries through which Oriental woman have regarded it as their especial benefactress. They have fairly saturated their heads with it, deeming the bright red to which it then turned their hair to be entirely bewitching. In Algeria also the women of high exalted rank use it to dye the entire left hand and the finger nails of the right. But henna as now used by the French has lost its spark of barbarism. It is well diluted, and its color is not so deep as the original henna, but it is equally effective in giving the hair a rich, warm, golden-brown, or when desired, keeps in the jet black brilliancy. Curiously enough,

the reddish brown colored hair for which has recently been struck seems to be distinctly out of fashion. Nevertheless, the dye has been well adapted to the stronger brunette tones which now are triumphantly in vogue.

It is not an inexpensive undertaking, this keeping of the hair from showing gray. If well done and by a reliable French coiffeuse it is estimated to cost about eighty dollars a year. Indeed, before one of these individuals will receive a patron one hundred and fifty francs, or the equivalent of thirty dollars, must be paid. A first treatment then is in order. On the heart of the seeker after youth's coloring must clearly be written, Courage. Also it were well should she close her eyes from beholding herself during its achievement. After she is shown into a dimly illumined little room and her hair unsifted with delight. Exactly the first she desires has been gained, as though she had had cloth dyed to match a sample. This naturally requires great expertise in the handling of the paste in the beginning, and an exact knowledge of how long it is to be left on the hair. The coiffeuse must be left to leave each coating on the head. On leaving the hairdresser's madame is assured that her hair will be impervious to change for at least six months—that is, if she will watch it closely and on the first sight of gray touch it up slightly from the bottle of stuff she is recommended to buy for fifty francs.

After a while, however, the washing begins, when every bit of the stuff that has been allowed to harden on the hair is softened and taken off. Quite another set of attendants perform this act by alternately emptying over the head great pitchers of lukewarm water. As the water flows into the tub over which a madame leans it has an oily, greenish look, and its effect usually is far from steady to the nerves. Nevertheless at the end of about three hours, when the hair is again dried and coiffed, madame usually beholds herself with delight. Exactly the first she desires has been gained, as though she had had cloth dyed to match a sample. This naturally requires great expertise in the handling of the paste in the beginning, and an exact knowledge of how long it is to be left on the hair. The coiffeuse must be left to leave each coating on the head. On leaving the hairdresser's madame is assured that her hair will be impervious to change for at least six months—that is, if she will watch it closely and on the first sight of gray touch it up slightly from the bottle of stuff she is recommended to buy for fifty francs.

lets, is exceedingly pretty. To make it, one and one-half yards of violet corded ribbon, about six inches wide, and the same amount of satin ribbon of the same shade, about seven inches wide, are needed. The ends on the back of the girdle are made of two shades of No. 7 velvet ribbon, trimmed with shaded velvet, and let's. As many rows of velvet may be used to decorate the girdle as are desired, they being placed in rows at regular intervals.

In the new melon shades there are splendid possibilities for pretty ribbon trimmings. A rich girdle can be made with ten yards of five inch soft silk ribbon and three and one-third yards of the three new shades of melon. This is pretty made up with a double row of shirring from waist to three rows on each side. The back may be finished with soft loops or bows.

An effective girdle, the Dolly Varden, requires two and one-quarter yards of plain pink satin ribbon, the same amount of pink and white Dresden ribbon, and twenty yards each of pink wash ribbon one-half inch wide and of white wash ribbon one-half inch wide. The wide ribbons are used for the girdle proper and are shirred perpendicularly at regular intervals. The narrow ribbons form long ends for loops attached by green calyxes used in making artificial flowers.

A neck stock is similarly made, requiring five-eighths of a yard of soft white taffeta five inches wide, with a band of one inch Dresden as a finish at the top. It is shirred in the middle at each end and once between the middle and each side. A shower at the front of the stock is made of ten yards of No. 1 wash ribbon, the green calyxes being used as in the girdle shower.

A suitable necktie to be worn with shirt waists is made from three-quarters of a yard of pink satin ribbon, four and one-half inches wide, and two yards of Dresden ribbon, four inches wide. The stock portion is made of the two kinds of ribbon. The loops of the bow are of plain pink and the long knotted ends of the Dresden.

Hat or corsage ornaments are made of ribbon in the form of conventionalized flowers. The five new shades of brown or burnt orange can be used for the purpose if one has a costume on those tones. If a woman is skilful she can neatly cover balls of cotton with the ribbon, attach the green calyxes and tie them in a bow just as with leaves of the same harmonious tints.

One and one-half yards of No. 7 white satin ribbon will make a half dozen roses, which, with the addition of calyxes and leaves, will be pretty in the front of an evening corsage, or can be worn in the hair with a white frock.

ADDED CLOSET ROOM.

In city apartments closet room is at a premium, and one's clothes are likely to look far more rumpled and passé than from the wear they receive. An excellent device for utilizing closet space to the best advantage and with the minimum of destruction to one's clothes is that of hanging the clothes not only through the length of the closet and then hanging upon it one's frocks on frames in rows, one flat against the other, as they do in shops,

to perfection—and she who has long passed the freshness of girlhood seeks to soften her lines and fasten faded beauty by the innocent artifice of the dainty ribbon bow. Ribbon, if properly used, lends grace to new frocks and revives garments that have grown passé.

For several years the generous use of ribbons has been on the increase, and this season marks the high water mark of their popularity. The shaded ribbons, the pompadour effects, the wonderful combinations of color, make them irresistible. These new ribbons lend themselves admirably to the manipulation of skilful fingers, and she who can form them into modish effects may save many a dollar, for the made up ribbon novelties in the shops are very expensive.

In selecting ribbons for girdles care must be taken to have them soft enough to shirr well, yet with enough body to keep them from getting stringy. Flowers may be combined effectively with ribbon. A violet girdle, for instance, made of shaded violet ribbon, with a garniture of artificial

ribbons of rich hues and exceptionally beautiful designs this season tempt women to make ribbon outfits to go with all manner of costumes for all kinds of occasions. The touch of ribbon appeals to old and young. The girl reveals in ribbons—she sets off her hair and gown

THE INNER HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

By F. A. Mackenzie, of the London Daily Mail.

Mr. F. A. Mackenzie, war correspondent for the London Daily Mail in Manchuria, has written his impressions as to Japan's mounting military contribution to the inner history of the war. The Mail introduces Mr. Mackenzie's article thus:

The inner history of the war has not as yet been told. Owing to military exigencies, which had to be considered both by the Japanese army and the foreign correspondents, it was necessary during the progress of operations to withhold many facts.

Now, however, that the series of terrible battles which preceded the capture of Liaoyang is fast passing into history, the inner history of the war may be told by calling attention to certain facts which are perfectly understood in the Far East, and which are well known to the Russian general staff, but which have not been published in the West. It is a correct comprehension of the military and political position.

Mr. F. A. Mackenzie, one of our ablest correspondents, will relate without bias and without concealment, other than such as the military authorities have thought it wise to withhold from the public, the inner history of the war, the history of this great struggle.

Mr. F. A. Mackenzie has seen more of the war than any other non-combatant.

Coming out in advance of the first Japanese invaders, he was present at the opening battle of Chemulpo, and accompanied the Japanese advance guards in their terrible winter march through Northern Korea.

It will be seen that our correspondent does not think that Japan will be defeated. If she can gain no dazzling victory, such as at one moment seemed within her grasp, she can suffer and endure, with the certainty that her heroic soldiers will, on the defensive, and to the laurels which they have gathered in the offensive.

Mr. Mackenzie then proceeds to sum up the case for Japan and Russia in the following graphic and interesting manner:

The war is now, in my opinion, at a stage more difficult for Japan than at any time since it began.

The long delay in the capture of Port Arthur has injured the Japanese strategic plans; the three armies on the Suifu are for the moment held up by a numerically superior Russian force; and in Japan itself there is now considerably over a hundred thousand wounded men.

Even though Port Arthur falls, it is almost certain to fall within six weeks, and even then the Baltic fleet must with swift destruction, Japan's real task remains to be done. The campaign of 1904 has shown that, while the bravery of the Japanese soldiers and the fierce patriotism of the people stand almost unimpaired, there are certain serious weaknesses in the position and methods of our allies which give cause for uneasiness.

Some of the chief dangers to Japan may be summed up thus:

The growing improvement of the Russian moral.

The over-caution of the Japanese generals, and their neglect to follow up their victories fully.

The heavy losses incurred by the Japanese in direct attacks.

The fact that the Russians have now learned the surprise method of Japanese attacks, and are prepared against them.

Lastly, and for the moment least important, the failure of the Japanese to plan the Korean.

When Alexieff's "bluff" was called and the war began, he was taken by surprise. He had a phantom army of disciplined soldiers, his stores and equipment existed mainly on paper, his ships were scattered, and the champagne-soaked brains of the officers were attuned to the songs of women rather than to the sound of guns.

The artillery had good weapons, but did not know how to use them. The regiments were so ill-disciplined that soldiers would leave their company commanders wounded in the hands of the Japanese in minor skirmishes, and private soldiers would openly curse their officers as cowards by all the powers in earth and in the nether regions. I speak of what I know and have seen.

The Russians in Manchuria were the rotten apple, waiting to be kicked out of path by one straight blow. But the blow never came. The Japanese could have been taken, and easily taken, by the end of February, but they were not. The Japanese remained passive until Port Arthur's phantom force became a real one, until her garrisons were on the march, her magazines stocked with ammunition.

The Japanese plan of campaign had not presupposed such Russian inefficiency at the beginning of the war, and headquarters lacked the boldness or the humbleness to alter its designs, and to make a great venture, at some risks, for final success.

The Japanese plan of campaign was this: The First army was to land at and near Chemulpo immediately after the frost broke, and to advance northwards. After driving the Russians back from the Yalu, they were to march on to Liaoyang, and the Second and Fourth armies meanwhile landing on the Liaoyang peninsula and advancing in a great line, clearing the Russians before them. The three armies were to reach Liaoyang by not later than the middle of July, the Third army immediately taking Port Arthur, Liaoyang was to be taken before the rainy season began. In September, assisted by the Third army, Mukden was to be attacked and captured. The Japanese were then to hold the line for the winter against a Russian advance, and divert a large part of their force to invest Vladivostok. It was hoped that Russia, then, in order to save Vladivostok, would ask for peace.

The plan was misdirected. The misdirection has not been the fault of the Japanese soldiers or sailors, for never have men fought better than they. But their generalship was too slow, and at every point where a bold attack of risk was wanted, caution ruled.

They took no steps towards advance from Seoul through North Korea, a distance of 200 miles, with only a few Russian cavalry squadrons opposing us, at a time when every week was worth a king's ransom to the Russians. After the battle of the Yalu, when the amazed Russians were on the run, we pursued them less than forty miles, and then sat down and entrenched and waited again, from the first week in May until the latter part of June. General Staffe, and his army came south, and were defeated. Our army moved up and was ready to strike across his rear, and could have captured his entire force. But when the blow should have been struck, we paused again. The thing looked too easy. Grand headquarters feared a trap, and before grand headquarters was reassured Kurapatkin had thrown fresh forces along our front, and our opportunity had gone. So we waited again, while Liaoyang was being further entrenched, and while fresh troops were being mobilized in Russia and brought against us.

Why these long pauses? The supreme commanders of the Japanese campaign are old men, and were trained in old methods. The Oriental contempt of death, which they have, does not make it matter when the thing is done, so long as it is properly done? They seem to ask. Old age is always cautious, and age always shrinks from risks, and the rule of the old men has been the one

great weakness of the Japanese fighting forces.

Thus the supreme advantages offered to us by the unreadiness of the Russians and by their unacquaintance with Japanese methods of fighting have been largely lost.

But this miracle has taken place under other very different conditions. The Russians have fought better than before. The Russians as soldiers have many faults. They lack individual initiative; their men in the ranks are not over bright; they are too fond of vodka, champagne, and nerve-racking amusements. But they do not want for courage, and with that one virtue, all other things are being added to them.

Even the slowest witted private is waking up. We no longer see the professional Russian prisoners, as familiar early in the war. The Russians never had ammunition practice in peace time, but they are getting it in war, and their aim is steadily improving. Defeated, do even to discourage them, and after their most severe punishments they come back for more. A few days after the battle of Liaoyang, I woke up one morning with amazement to hear the renewed sound of shelling. The Russians had come down again to see what we were doing.

The severe discipline of Kurapatkin is eliminating the hopeless officers from his ranks.

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Japanese are going to lose. The war

still hangs in a balance, but the balance at the present moment is inclined, if anything, a little against Japan.

Japan's supreme asset in the coming campaign lies in the courage and endurance of her private soldier, the finest conscript infantryman on earth. Time after time he has accomplished the apparently impossible; he will do so again. But we may during the next few months see a situation in Manchuria where great battles are fought, tens of thousands slain, and neither side is substantially the better. The great danger at the front is a deadlock.

Japan's second asset is the ingenuity of her methods of fighting. The only thing one can safely reckon about with a Japanese general is that he will fight in some way that you do not expect. I cannot believe that, even though the old surprise methods of Japanese fighting have now lost their force, fresh surprises are not in store for us.

Behind all this the determination and self-sacrifice of the entire Japanese nation. The people are suffering, and suffering cruelly.

The noisy enthusiasm of the first weeks of the war has died away. But a grim, relentless resolution remains, and the Japanese people were never more determined to continue the struggle than today. Their hospitals are too small.

With the Russians it was notoriously

different. Camp followers crowded certain quarters of Newchwang and of Liaoyang, and probably also of Mukden. But as I know nothing of personal experience of Mukden, I exclude it.

Whenever a Chinaman had to tell a story of the war, he would usually precede it by declaring that the Russian was drunk. Port Arthur had almost enough spirits sent to it last January to float a cruiser, and steamer loads of brandy and champagne poured in when men looked for cargoes of ammunition.

At Newchwang, in the early months of the year, it was the same. "I laid down a stock of special military supplies when the war became certain," said a Newchwang storekeeper. "I secured quantities of prismatic field-glasses, and of special officers' extra equipments of the best type. My military goods remained uncalled for, but the Russian officers quickly bought up my entire stock of confectionery, of perfumes, of toilet articles, and of spirits."

European residents in Newchwang were all agreed in expressing their liking for the Russian personally, but equally agreed in their contempt for his technical military qualifications. "The Russians held this city until July," said one whose position and training gave him the right to speak with authority. "During that time they had a very large force here. Only once in all these months did the field artillery practice with ammunition. One night there was a false alarm, next day the batteries went away and blazed away at targets for some hours. The infantry practiced at running targets, moving dummies, simply aiming at the dummies and making the enemy's rifles. Next day the officers led detail drill to the non-commissioned officers. Our back streets were alive at night with sounds of song, and everybody had a good time." This is not the way modern wars are won.

The Russian is handicapped by his lack of individuality. The soldiers move and seem to think in masses; every Japanese believes himself an army in himself. At the battle of Tensuitai a heavy force of Russians was sent to attack the Japanese flank. A much smaller force of Japanese went out to drive them back. The Japanese scattered by ones and twos. Some wriggled up gullies, some slipped from tree to tree. Soon from three hundred points rifle fire was sent on the Russians, and they were taken by surprise. The Russian believed that an overwhelming army was attacking them, and retired.

The Russian advances in too close formation, and retires in set ranks; the Japanese spreads his forces out as much as he can. Much of the heavy losses of the Russians have been due to their packed ranks.

The Japanese at his beginning knew his business as a fighting man thoroughly. The Russian did not. That has been the great handicap of Russia.

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times a day. During the summer the doctors argued that mosquito bites would be bad for us, and might spread malaria. So portable mosquito curtains, adjustable around the neck, were served out to every soldier. Odd hours would be employed in sanitary lectures to the soldiers.

The state of the deserted Russian camps was the best proof to us of the neglect of sanitation among the enemy. These camps were filthy, and the occasional dressings of chloride of lime which the Russian doctors had put over them did little to improve matters. If the Russians did not lose many men from disease during the summer, they were specially favored by fate.

The Japanese runs his camp on temperance and on strict moral principles. The common idea of the West that the Japanese are especially immoral people is, so far as my experience goes, wrong. Chance tourists, who have done the orthodox tour between Yokohama and Nagasaki, may laugh at this. Doubtless the experience of many of them is to the contrary. But they do not see the real Japan. While I was with the First army, there were no camp followers, and the Chinese women in the villages around were as safe as at ordinary times. Only knew of two cases of drunkenness throughout the campaign.

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different. Camp followers crowded certain quarters of Newchwang and of Liaoyang, and probably also of Mukden. But as I know nothing of personal experience of Mukden, I exclude it.

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One Good Reporter Not Dead.

Life of Jacob A. Rills of Denmark.

"I was born in Denmark, but thank God I am an American," said Jacob A. Rills, "the Apostle of Sunshine," foe of the tenement house and friend of the unfortunate in the lowly walks of life, was recently in Portland and spoke freely to a reporter of the Oregonian. The man who wrote "Theodore Roosevelt, the

centres in time to spend Christmas at home.

[illegible][illegible]

and that all of said stock and Bonds have been indorsed over in the name of said Cassie L. Chadwick, so that no further or other act will be necessary on my part or on the part of my legal representatives to put said Cassie L. Chadwick or her heirs at law in full possession of same in the termination of this trust.

Witness my hand and seal this
27th day of February 1901

Andrew Carnegie

..... Disengage
..... Awaiting order
number..... San Pedro
line..... San Francisco

Number.....	San Pedro
Name.....	San Francisco

ARRIVED	FLAG, RIG AND NAME.	Ton.	MASTER.	LOADING PORT.	CARGO.	DESTINATION.
Apr. 7.	Ir bk Lord Wolsceley.	2558.		Victoria.		Awaiting orders.
Apr. 31.	Rr sh Dunstaffnage.	3129 Forbes.		Quartermaster.		Disengage.
Aug. 17.	Am sh Inverlue.	1363 Ulbert.		Port Blakely.		Disengage.
Sept. 26.	Rr sh Dunfermline.	2773 Wood ard.		Quartermaster.		Disengage.
Oct. 4.	Am sh Occident.	1400 Soderret.		Eagle Harbor.		Disengage.
Oct. 30.	Am bk R. S. Thompson.	480.		Eagle Harbor.		Disengage.
June 1.	Am se Maid of Orleans.	172 Maloney.		Seattle.		Disengage.
July 21.	Am sh James Drummond.	1415 Nason.		Winslow.		Disengage.
Aug. 26.	Am se Salem.	686 Anderson.		Winslow.		Disengage.
Sept. 1.	Rr sh Eaglehorn.	2574 Lovett.		Port Blakely.	Lumber.	Melbourne.
Sept. 1.	Am bk J. D. Peters.	1030 Snow.		Bellingham.		Disengage.
Sept. 8.	Rr sh Falklandbank.	1781 Robbins.		Vancouver.	Lumber.	Kingd.
Sept. 8.	Am se Alex. T. Brown.	355.		Winslow.		Awaiting orders.
Sept. 9.	Am bk America.	1908 Harding.		Bellingham.		Disengage.
Sept. 9.	Am sh Great Admiral.	1401 Sterling.		Winslow.		Disengage.
Sept. 10.	Am se Sequel.	698 Larsen.		Hadlock.		Disengage.
Sept. 10.	Am bk Harvester.	714 Gillman.		Bellingham.		Disengage.
Sept. 12.	Am bk Corsophone.	728 Shildrop.		Anacortes.		Disengage.
Sept. 21.	Am bktn S. G. Wilder.	557 Jackson.		Winslow.		Disengage.
Sept. 22.	Am bktn Aurora.	1070 Hellquist.		Blaire.	Lumber.	San Francisco.
Sept. 22.	Am bktn Portland.	4854 Clouston.		Quartermaster.		Disengage.
Sept. 27.	Am bk Guy C. Goss.	1430 Pedersen.		Bellingham.		Disengage.
Sept. 27.	Ger sh Bertha.	2613 Heleke.		Tacoma.		Awaiting orders.
Oct. 1.	Am bktn Jane L. Stanford.	891 Molestad.		Winslow.		Shanghai.
Oct. 2.	Am sh Arthur Sewall.	2406 Alfrey.		Port Blakely.	Lumber.	Melbourne.
Oct. 2.	Am sh Rosa of Germany.	215 Davidson.		Port Gamble.	Lumber.	Disengage.
Oct. 9.	Am bk James Nesmith.	1629 Warner.		Port Blakely.	Lumber.	Australia.
Oct. 10.	Am se Robert Lewers.	1824 Treat.		Bellingham.		Disengage.
Oct. 12.	Ger bk Barnbeck.	2108 Greenwood.		Port Gamble.	Lumber.	Honolulu.
Oct. 15.	A24 bktn Kickita.	337 Cutler.		Bellingham.	Lumber.	United Kingdom.
Oct. 15.	Rr sh Agavea.	2570 Robbins.		Port Townsend.		Awaiting orders.
Oct. 17.	tal sh Italia.	3340 Brimett.		Port Blakely.	Lumber.	Melbourne.
Oct. 23.	Am se Willis A. Holden.	1040 Laur.		Mukltio.	Lumber.	Shanghai.
Oct. 25.	Rr sh Patnoral.	2149 Koop.		Guelinham.	Lumber.	Australia.
Oct. 28.	Ger bk Pallas.	1354 Wagner.		Vancouver.	Lumber.	Calla.
Nov. 5.	Am bk Albert.	624 Turner.		Port Gamble.	Lumber.	Melbourne.
Nov. 9.	Rr bk Strathdon.	2928 Peterson.		Bellingham.	Lumber.	Freman.
Nov. 10.	Rr sh Mediana.	1616 Emmett.		Tacoma.	Lumber.	Melbourne.
Nov. 14.	Rr sh Poltoech.	2130 Young.		Thermatus.	Lumber.	Melbourne.
Nov. 14.	Rr bk Port Catadonia.	2246 Manning.		Port Blakely.	Lumber.	United Kingdom.
Nov. 15.	Rr sh Wanderer.	2246 Manning.		Port Blakely.	Lumber.	Honolulu.
Nov. 15.	Am bktn Robert Sudden.	2717 Dunning.		Winslow.		San Francisco.
Nov. 17.	Am se Erie.	408 Jorgensen.		Port Blakely.	Lumber.	Discharge.
Nov. 18.	Pr bk La Tour D'Auvergn.	1752 Le Seven.		General.		San Pedro.
Nov. 18.	Am se Susie M. Plummer.	8081 Polaris.		Everett.		San Pedro.
Nov. 18.	Am sh Polaris.	1717 Murchison.		Everett.		Shanghai.
Nov. 19.	Rr bk Gueuvre.	1865 Cornblants.		Cheminius.	Lumber.	Shanghai.
Nov. 19.	Rr bk Arracan.	2222 Kerk.		Tacoma.	Lumber.	Kingd.
Nov. 20.	Rr bk David D'Angers.	1771 Almon.		Tacoma.	General.	Valparaiso.
Nov. 20.	Am sh Almon.	823 Rikhoin.		Mukltio.	Lumber.	Discharge.
Nov. 27.	Am schr Ludlow.	643 Langkilde.		Hadlock.	Lumber.	San Pedro.
Nov. 28.	Am sh Bracadea.	1062 Youlden.		Port Gamble.	Lumber.	San Pedro.
Nov. 28.	Am bkta Retriever.	651 Peterson.		Hadlock.	Lumber.	Calla.
Nov. 28.	Ger bk Deterbeck.	2433 Peters.		Vancouver.	Sugar.	Discharge.
Nov. 29.	Rr str Tottenham.	716 Haley.		Everett.	Lumber.	San Pedro.
Nov. 29.	Amn schr W. C. Cliffe.	3313 Hecquet.		Tacoma.	Cement.	Discharge.
Nov. 29.	Rr bk Invermark.	635 Peterson.		Port Blakely.	Lumber.	Mollend.
Nov. 29.	Amn schr W. B. Bowden.	2516 Williams.		Tacoma.	General.	Orien.
Ne 30.	Am schr J. H. Bruce.	476 Swanson.		Tacoma.	Lumber.	San Pedro.
Dec. 1.	Am sh Margie A. Cain.	770 Olsen.		Tacoma.	Lumber.	San Pedro.
Dec. 1.	Rr sh Mastrea.	2559 McDonald.		Seattle.	Cement.	Discharge.
Dec. 2.	Rr sh Dalecarlie.	1709 Flewe-ya.		Ballard.	Lumber.	Australia.
Dec. 2.	Am bkta Chas. F. Crocker.	7622 Dwars.		Ballard.	Lumber.	San Pedro.
Dec. 3.	Am sh Alcega.	6531 Hecquet.		Port Blakely.	Lumber.	San Pedro.
Dec. 3.	Am schr Lottie Bennett.	496 Kasmussen.		Vancouver.	Lumber.	Nitrate Port.
Dec. 3.	Am schr Wm. F. Gams.	1272 Larsen.		Winslow.	Lumber.	Repairing.
Dec. 6.	Am bk Gen. Fairchild.	1307 Melville.		Port Blakely.	Lumber.	Sydney.

Being the Account of a Tour Through the West of England.—Written for the Colonist by R. J. Billinghamurst

printed the "words of life." In this way the Bible was scattered about through that village and was read by many whose interest was so far aroused that they began asking for more of the same book. The result was that when the colporteur next came round, over 100 Bibles or portions of the Bible were sold in that village.